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We tender our congratulations to the eleven non-commissioned officers who are to appear before an Examining Board at Fort Monroe in September next that they have so far advanced in their aspirations, and wish them success before the final Board which is to decide whether their laudable ambition is "to be or not to be" realized.

The visit to the historical battlefield of Bull Run on July 22 by the 71st New York was a memorable event for the quiet village of Manassas. The monument erected at the Henry Farm by the Union General Gamble, "in memory of the patriots who fell on this spot July 21, 1861," was the centre of especial interest. The regiment returned by way of Washington where it was reviewed by President Cleveland.

THE New York Herald of Wednesday again brings up the question of turning Governor's Island into a public park and suggests West Point as a capital place for Division and Department Headquarters. Superintendent General Parke, says our pertinacious contemporary, is a famous old soldier, and would make things pleasant for the headquarters people, while Commandant Colonel Hawkins could recall to Major General Schofield and his aides a good deal of their old West Point tactics. Where next?

THE apparent disposition of Germany under her new ruler to establish the *entente* with Russia is held to be a presage of peace, the two powers uniting to prevent war. Russia would be in a position to preserve the peace between France and Germany and the existence of the alliance would seriously conflict with any purpose on the part of England to interfere with Russian plans. Next month, when the Czar and Emperor shall have finished their hobnobbing, we may have more light on this question. Austria is discovering, too, that she cannot count upon German support in any quarrel with Russia.

BOTH Houses of Congress having passed the bill giving 1st Lieutenant Thomas W. Lord the rank of captain on the retired list, the President will again be called upon to pass upon the question of the right of an incapacitated officer to promotion. Lieutenant Lord, it will be remembered, was retired when on the eve of promotion in consequence of the ruling of the President against the promotion of any disabled officer. Although the question comes up in a somewhat different form, action upon the bill by the President being required, the principle is the same, and there is consequently some interest to see what the decision will be.

THE last number of the JOURNAL was the fifty-second issued since the completion of the last volume and this issue would properly be numbered 1 of a new volume. The first number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was however issued on the 29th of August, 1863, and as our volumes have included a year of fifty-two weeks the odd days in the years of 365 and 366 days have gradually thrown backward the date of the new volume. As the JOURNAL this year completes its record of a quarter of a century we purpose to include all of the numbers issued previous to the anniversary of our first issue in the present volume, commencing the next volume as nearly as possible upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the issue of our first volume.

THE only steps yet taken by the War Department toward the establishment of an arsenal at Columbia, Tenn., for which an appropriation of \$200,000 has been made by Congress, are in the direction of selecting a site for the proposed arsenal. Lieutenant-Colonel Flagler, Ord. Dept., performed this duty some time ago, and his report is now in the hands of the Department of Justice, which will secure the Government the proper deed for the property. As the action of the Tennessee Legislature will be necessary before the Government can take possession of the property some months must yet elapse before the actual work of establishing the arsenal can be commenced.

OF the seven Army college details to be made during the present summer only one, that of 2d Lieutenant Van Liew, 2d Infantry, to the Michigan Military Academy, has been made thus far. The colleges interested have all applied for the officers particularly desired but the Secretary has not yet approved the selections. It is thought this will delay the matter a while longer to see what action Congress takes in the pending measure increasing the number of details. The colleges entitled to new details this year under existing laws are: St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.; Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester Pa.; West Virginia University, at Morgantown; Alabama Agricultural College, at Auburn, and University of Nebraska, at Lincoln.

FROM London we learn that fair progress has been made by General Sir Redvers Buller in his scheme for putting all the army departments under the Adjutant-General, and a three months' trial of the plan is to be made forthwith in the Portsmouth district. Each independent unit in a district will be responsible, not to the War Office, but to the local chief of the staff, through him to the General officer commanding, and so on until the chain of responsibility ends with the officer who is directly responsible to the Minister of War. The Commissariat and Transport staff is also about to be absorbed into the Army Service staff, and Sir Redvers Buller is said to be so anxious to obtain the best possible men for this work that regimental commanders are positively complaining of him for "tempting" away their best and most promising and active young officers.

THE New York Times says: "The detection of the frauds that have been going on at the Brooklyn Navy yard appears all the more creditable from the accumulation of evidence as to their ingenuity. Bids to supply a quantity of tea to the Naval service being advertised for, the bidders would apply to the proper official for a sample of the quality to be furnished, and then a favored bidder would receive a cheaper grade to bid on than the others. There was no irregularity obvious in the receipt or the opening or the award of the bids, or in the supply of the goods, or in the payment, or in the book-keeping, to check the success of this device. Perhaps it could even be shown that the Government has not paid a very excessive price for the tea it has bought, and that the quality has been of the standard desired. Yet if samples above this standard were shown to the other bidders, so preventing them from successfully competing, the whole transaction was, of course, fraudulent. Favoritism in the award of contracts is an old scandal in the Navy Depart-

ment, but since Secretary Whitney took charge of it a strict enforcement of the requirements of the law has made it rare. This present discovery of a peculiar method of fraud has rendered a good service to the public."

A BOARD of Naval Officers, consisting of Captain E. O. Matthews, Commander F. J. Higginson, and Lieut. Commander Charles H. Stockton, has been ordered to meet at Newport, R. I., July 30th, for the purpose of examining this year's class of officers at the Torpedo School, who in April last were ordered there for instruction. The board will make a thorough examination of all the modern and improved torpedo practices which the class have been subjected to during the year, and will make their report to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, with such suggestions as they may think it best to make. Commander Goodrich, in charge of the Torpedo School, during the past year has devoted considerable of his time to the perfection of this important feature of naval warfare, and it is expected that the results of this examination will show an advance over any previous class that ever went through the course at Newport.

THE elevated and religious tone of some of Bismarck's recent appeals to the Reichstag, and through them to the German people, is characteristic of the German rulers and is an illustration of the national sentiment which finds expression in Luther's hymn, "ein festerburg ist unser Gott." It is to this religious spirit that a writer in the *Militär-Wochenblatt* ascribes the steadfastness with which in Frederick's time the Prussians endured the horrors of the Seven Years' War, which threatened Prussia with annihilation. It was then that the religious sentiment of Prussia was deepened and intensified. With his hatred of shams there was combined in the nature of Frederick the Great a respect for honest religious belief. The son and biographer of Count Schmettan (Captain Count Schmettan) tells us that his father, who was a man of strong religious conviction, had many earnest talks with Frederick upon religious topics. Though disputing Schmettan's opinions and apparently treating them lightly, the king once ended the discussion by saying that he would be glad if he possessed such a faith. Though known as friend and patron of Voltaire, no one, in his riper years, Captain Schmettan tells us, ever heard Frederick speak lightly of the Christian teachings or their adherents. He took every pains to manifest to his army his respect for them. In an order to his troops dated June 16, 1749, the summer after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he prescribes a proper behavior at public worship and tells his men that "a fellow (Bursche) who does not fear God will hardly serve his master faithfully or be obedient to his superiors." His victories were celebrated by thanksgiving services in all the churches of the land; the grim soldier even himself selecting the text which on one occasion named was the fourth verse of the 20th psalm. This agrees with what Carlyle says of Frederick—recognizing honestly the uses of religion; taking a deal of pains with his preaching clergy from the army chaplain upward; suggesting texts to them with scheme of sermon, on occasion; always anxious to have as clerical functionary the right man in the important place; and for the rest expecting to be obeyed by them as by his sergeants and corporals.

PERSONAL ITEMS

LIEUTENANT H. F. ALLEN, 2d U. S. Cavalry, is shortly due at West Point for duty.

COLONEL H. C. WOOD, U. S. A., of the A. G. O., left Washington this week on a six weeks' vacation.

ADJUTANT C. H. WATTS, 5th U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Reno, I. T.

LIEUTENANT B. W. DUNN, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., on Saturday last, on a week's vacation.

LIEUTENANT M. L. HERSEY, 9th U. S. Infantry, of Whipple Barracks, was made the happy father of a son, July 8.

MAJOR E. J. SPAULDING, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort McDowell, will prolong his absence on leave until October next.

GEN. MEARITT and Capt. Murray, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, have been enjoying a little trout fishing at Alamosa, Col.

CAPTAIN G. C. DOANE, 2d U. S. Cavalry, on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, is expected East soon on leave to remain until October.

MAJOR R. S. VICKERY, U. S. A., Surgeon, in charge of the Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., now visiting in Europe, has had his leave extended two months.

LIEUTENANT JOHN T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, now at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., is due at Fort Monroe, Va., in August, for a tour at the Artillery School.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD DAVIS, 3d U. S. Artillery, will leave Washington Barracks, D. C., early next week, on a month's visit to Fort Spring, Greenbrier County, West Virginia.

MAJOR EDWIN BENTLEY, Surgeon, U. S. A., who was retired from active service, will take up his permanent residence at Little Rock, Ark., where he has a large circle of friends.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made in the New York Times, recently, of the marriage of Francis J. A. Darr, formerly of the U. S. Army, and now of Guatemala, to Mrs. Louise Townsend Totten.

CAPT. J. A. TAUGHEY, 21st U. S. Inf., on leave at Ocean Grove, N. Y., comes to New York to conduct recruits to the Department of the Plate, and then join his company at Fort Bridger, Wyo.

CAPTAIN DANIEL KINGMAN, U. S. Engineer, has made a contract with Captain Al. Burrice of the dredge boat *Geo. F. Roots* to keep open the mouth of Red River. He will commence on Aug. 1.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, U. S. A., of Major-General Crook's staff, will have a busy time of it for some weeks to come visiting the several Dept. rifle competitions in the Division of the Missouri.

CAPTAIN D. J. YOUNG, Ordnance Storekeeper, U. S. A., who is rapidly approaching his sixty-fourth birthday, will shortly relinquish duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and go to his home to await retirement.

MR. HOLMES E. OFFLEY, formerly chief clerk Navy Department, and brother of Lieutenant Col. Robert H. Offley, 17th U. S. Infantry, has accepted the chief clerkship of General Allan Rutherford's office.

LIEUTENANT O. E. WOOD, 5th U. S. Artillery, looked up old friends in New York City and on Governor's Island early in the week on his way, with his family, from Fort Monroe, Va., to Castleton, Vt.

CHAPLAIN CHARLES MORRIS BLAKE, U. S. A., and bride were expected to return to San Francisco this week from their wedding tour, and will be "At Home" at 1507 California street on "Thursdays" after Aug. 1.

LIEUTENANT MEDORE CRAWFORD, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Huntsville, Ala., this week, from a business trip to Fort Barrancas, Fla. He will leave Huntsville the latter part of August for duty at Fort Monroe, Va.

LIEUTENANT H. R. LEMLY, 3d U. S. Artillery, whose tour with Turnbull's light battery shortly expires, will much to the satisfaction of his friends in Washington, remain on duty at the barracks there with Lewis Smith's battery.

CAMP S. B. LUKE, Fisher's Island, has this week been enlivened by the strains of the 4th U. S. Artillery Band from Fort Adams, a circumstance duly appreciated by the troops the residents adjoint to the camp, and the visitors.

COLONEL J. J. COPPINGER, U. S. A., arrived in New York City early in the week, and looked around him preparatory to taking up his residence there early in October next on his assumption of the superintendency of the Recruiting Service.

LIEUTENANT R. W. YOUNG, 5th U. S. Artillery, a few years ago on duty as Acting Judge Advocate on the late Maj.-Gen. Hancock's staff, and lately on duty with Kinzie's light battery at Fort Douglas, Utah, will shortly come to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., for duty. His many friends in New York City will be glad to learn this.

CAPTAIN LEWIS SMITH, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Barracks, arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., with his battery early in the week for a tour of heavy artillery practice. Barstow's battery, from Fort McHenry, has also gone for a similar purpose and Chester's and Knower's batteries have returned to Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry, respectively, having completed their tour.

The Detroit Tribune, referring to the letter we published last week from Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Inf., in praise of the Orchard Lake Military Academy, says: "The school fully deserves to be entitled 'the best military school, with the exception of West Point, in the United States.' Colonel Rogers and his coadjutors have labored zealously, enthusiastically and intelligently to achieve this merited success."

LIEUT. C. A. VARSUM, 7th U. S. Cav., of Fort Sill, I. T., is East on a month's leave.

ADJT. WILLIS WITTICH, 21st U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Sidney, Neb.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL R. P. HUGHES, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

MAJ. A. MACKENZIE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., of Rock Island, is a recent guest at the West, Minneapolis.

MAJOR HENRY CLAYTON, Paymaster, U. S. A., rejoined at Buffalo this week from a pleasant visit to York, Pa.

LIEUT. A. G. QUAY, 8th U. S. Cav., a graduate of this year, is visiting his father, Senator Quay, at Beaver, Pa.

LIEUT. C. G. MORTON, 6th U. S. Inf., of Fort Lewis, is at Auburndale, Mass., called there by the recent death of his father.

THE HON. ROBT. T. LINCOLN and Miss Lincoln, now at Geneva, Switzerland, will return home by the steamer sailing Aug. 11.

CAPT. J. A. SLADEN, U. S. A., of Vancouver Barracks, called on public business to San Francisco, is a recent guest at the Occidental in that city.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., will visit Brockton, Mass., next month to attend a reception to be given in his honor by the Union veterans of that city.

LIEUT. J. O. GREEN, 25th U. S. Inf., who was detained on public business at Fort Sisseton, Dak., when his company left, has joined at Fort Missoula, Montana.

CAPTAIN G. F. CHASE, 3d U. S. Cav., is preparing to relinquish duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on Wednesday next and then goes to Fort Clark, Tex., to join his troop.

LIEUTENANT F. BARNHARDT, 18th U. S. Inf., on leave from the post near Denver, Col., has been visiting at Lewellen, Pa. He visited the State Camp at Mt. Gretna on Wednesday last.

GENERAL J. R. BROOKE, U. S. A., left Omaha, July 20, for Fort Bridger, accompanied by Capt. Ray, Lieut. Roe, A. D. C., his son, Mr. Lewis Brooke, and Mrs. Brooke and her sister, Mrs. Hill.

CAPTAIN CHARLES WHEATON, 23d U. S. Inf., returned to Fort Mackinac, Mich., early in the week from a short leave, and expected to return with his company the latter part of this week to Ft. Wayne.

THE San Francisco News Letter says: "Among the latest departures are Gen., Mrs. and the Misses McKeever, who have gone to Alaska. Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Richardson Clover have arrived safely at their Eastern home."

COLONEL H. M. BLACK, 23d U. S. Infantry, the regimental band, and Capts. Randall and Wheaton, with their companies, were expected to rejoin at Fort Mackinac, Mich., the latter part of this week from a pleasant but short tour of service at Mackinaw Island.

THE death of 1st Lieut. James Brennan, 17th U. S. Inf., promotes Edward L. Grumley to a 1st lieutenancy. Lieut. Grumley is a veteran, having served during the war from 1863 to 1865, as a soldier in the ranks from 1870 to 1880, and as 2d Lieutenant, 17th Inf., from June 24, 1880.

THE militia camp at Norristown, Pa., has been named Adam J. Slemmer, in honor of the gallant soldier of that city who served in the Regular Army from 1850 until the day of his death, Oct. 7, 1868. The camp of the 3d Brigade at Mt. Gretna is named in honor of Gen. Sheridan.

MAJOR EVAN MILES, 25th Inf., Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department, and Lieutenant R. F. Bates, aide de-camp, have returned from a visit to Lake City, where the Minnesota National Guard is encamped, and spent in flattering tones of the military spirit and appearance that prevail there.

LIEUTENANT AND MRS. JOHN T. THOMPSON, U. S. Army of Mt. Vernon Barracks, near Mobile, are visiting their parents at Newport and Walnut Hills. Lieut. Thompson has recently been ordered for duty at Fortress Monroe, and he will leave for there, accompanied by his charming wife, about Sept. 1.—Cincinnati Gazette.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL G. H. BURTON, U. S. A., has started from Fort Leavenworth for his new station, Los Angeles, Cal. The Kansas City Times, referring to the occasion, says: "He has been stationed here three years. In his departure with his family many social ties will be broken and his friends wish them a pleasant station on the Pacific shore."

AT the suggestion of Gov. Jackson, the members of the Maryland delegation have petitioned the Secretary of War to detail an Army officer as military instructor at the Maryland Agricultural College. When that institution was in its prime, says the Baltimore Sun, Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th U. S. Art., was instructor there. Under the new management the standard of the college has already been raised.

Mrs. CUSTER, having got her subscription book, "Tenting on the Plains," well in the market, has packed her steamer trunk and gone to Europe. If Mrs. Custer had not gone to Europe, she would have spent part of the summer in her cabin near the Delaware Water-Gap. The cabin is roughly furnished, but very cosy. There is nothing of value there, and when the owner goes away, she simply closes the door behind her; when she comes back she finds everything as she left it.—N. Y. Critic.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Herald referring to the lively bout in the House July 20 between Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, and General Spinola, of New York, on the question of an appropriation of \$250,000 to aid State homes for disabled soldiers says: "Later Gen. Spinola apologized for unparliamentary language and the House passed the appropriation. The whole thing was a trick, and Mr. Kilgore was undoubtedly right. Gen. Spinola undoubtedly wrong. The fun of the thing is that Mr. Kilgore has 'served.' He is a real soldier. Gen. Spinola—well, Gen. Spinola is an illustrious member of the Home Guard."

MAJ. GREENLEAF is acting Surgeon General during the short vacation of Gen. Moore.

COL. M. M. WHERRY, U. S. A., left Chicago with his daughter last week for Fort Leavenworth.

ADJT. GUY HOWARD, 12th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Yates, Dak.

COL. R. N. BATCHELDER, of San Francisco, who has been very sick for some time past, is reported convalescent.

GEN. M. R. MORGAN, U. S. A., with his wife and sisters, will make a tour of the Continent and spend several months abroad.

CAPT. J. B. BURBANK, 3d U. S. Art., stationed at San Antonio, has had his light battery in camp, for instruction, at Galveston, Tex.

CAPTAIN F. H. HATHAWAY, U. S. A., St. Louis, has been seriously ill for several months with throat troubles but has happily recovered his old health and vigor.

THE Secretary of War left Washington July 25 for White Sulphur Springs, to be absent about a week or ten days. Gen. Benét, chief of ordnance, is acting Secretary of War during his absence.

CAPTAIN T. J. LLOYD, 18th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Lloyd, who have recently suffered a severe bereavement in the death of their infant daughter, will leave Fort Leavenworth next week on a month's leave.

MAJOR CHARLES J. DICKEY, 8th U. S. Infantry, Fort Robinson, Neb., was expected this week in Omaha to be examined for retirement on account of disability. Major Dickey entered the Army in 1861 and was a captain over twenty-three years.

CAPT. CHAS. H. INGALLS, U. S. A., will leave Hot Springs, Ark., early in August on a three months' vacation. During his absence quartermaster masters at Hot Springs will be attended to by Lieut. W. P. Edgerton, 2d U. S. Art., of Jackson Barracks, La.

LIEUTENANT LUIGI LOMIA, 5th U. S. Artillery, whose tour of duty at the University of Wisconsin has expired, has been visiting in Philadelphia and now joins at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., for duty with Crabb's battery, at present on detached service at Fisher's Island.

THE death of Col. James Y. Christmas, which occurred at Providence Hospital, Washington, recently, revives interest in one of the most celebrated cases of litigation in America—the Gaines will case. Mr. Christmas married the daughter of Mrs. Gaines, widow of Gen. Edmund P. Gaines.

FORT LEAVENWORTH expected several arrivals this week, called there in connection with the Department rifle competitions soon to commence. Among them were Captain G. D. Wallace, 7th Cav., and Lieuts. Z. W. Torrey, L. W. Littell, O. B. Warwick, W. J. Pardee, M. B. Safford, E. P. Lawton, J. A. Penn, H. J. Gallagher, and S. H. Elliott.

GENERAL THOS. L. CASEY has been the recipient this week of many congratulations on his advancement, now ratified, to the position of Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army. His many friends in Washington are also doubly glad of the promotion, for it is not only a notable step in his professional career, but it ensures his future residence in that city.

MAJ. GEN. CHOOK has received from the Adjutant General of Wisconsin a letter complimenting and thanking Lieut. Philip Read, U. S. A., inspector of rifle practice, for his valuable services in connection with the recent encampment at Menomonie. Gen. Chapman says: "Lieut. Read's special aptitude for instructing national guardsmen so as to develop the best results in the shortest time have been practically demonstrated. Rifle practice in the 3d Inf., W. N. G., has received a most decided impetus as the result of Lieut. Read's four days' work, and the result promises to be lasting."

THE Philadelphia Independent says: "A memorable event in the history of the Midvale Steel Works took place on Saturday night, when the employees took to the number of 400, formed in a body at Wayne Junction and marched to the residence of Mr. R. W. Davenport, manager of the works, and through Mr. J. K. Griffith, presented him with a handsome gold watch as a token of their esteem. Mr. Davenport associated himself with the works fourteen years ago in the capacity of chemist; then in time advanced to be assistant superintendent, superintendent and finally manager. It is owing, in a great measure, to his energies and management that the works have prospered and the discipline of the men reached such perfection. The relations that have existed between him and the men have been the warmest. Mr. Davenport has gone to Bethlehem to take charge of the Bethlehem Gun Foundry. He is exceptionally qualified for the position, being thoroughly conversant with the business, chemically, practically and otherwise. The company is fortunate in securing the services of such a competent man as Mr. Davenport, as there is none better in the country."

THE Church of the Holy Communion, New York City, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. The bride was Miss Frances R. Ricketts, known to her intimate friends as Daisy Ricketts, daughter of the late Gen. James R. Ricketts, U. S. A., and the groom Dr. Chauncey R. Linton Burr, formerly of Portland, Me. The bridesmaids were Miss Emily Parke, daughter of Gen. Parke, of West Point, and Miss Lida Scranton, and the maid of honor Miss Wilson, of Washington, daughter of the Marshal of the District of Columbia. Attending the bride were her two little nieces, Miss Ruth Speyers and Miss Lennie Schroeder. The bride entered with her brother, Mr. Basil Ricketts. The bridegroom met her at the chancel rail, attended by his best man, Dr. Edward S. Wilson. The Rev. Dr. Henry Motte, rector of the church, officiated. A reception followed at the house of the bride's mother, and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ricketts, Capt. and Mrs. Wm. Fisher, Gen. and Mrs. Parke, Mrs. Burr, mother of the bridegroom; Miss Sarah Floyd-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ricketts, Capt. Boyd, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Boyd. Dr. and Mrs. Burr sail for Europe this week and will remain abroad two years. The groom is a brother-in-law of Marston Niles, late of the Navy.

CHAPLAIN G. G. MULLINS, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mullins are visiting old friends in St. Louis.

CAPTAIN W. H. CLAPP, 16th Infantry, who is in Washington on leave, is stopping at 1342 Q street.

CAPT. P. H. REMINGTON, 19th U. S. Inf., of Fort Clark, Tex., is expected North on a month's leave.

GEN. J. G. PARKE, U. S. A., of West Point, registered at the Brevoort House, New York City, on Wednesday.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM being somewhat indisposed during the past week did not leave his country place. Gen. Kelton is acting adjutant-general.

CAPTAIN E. J. STIVERS, 25th Infantry, on sick leave, is staying at 1428 Arch street, Philadelphia, having recently arrived there from Chicago, Ill.

THE engagement of Edward William Praetorius, sergeant-major of the 23d Infantry, Fort Keogh, Mont., to Miss Louise Hertel, of Waren, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is announced.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lt. E. R. Clark, retired; Capt. J. W. Pope, Q. M. Dept.; Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, 1st Lt. J. E. Sawyer, A. D. C., and 2d Lt. L. D. Tyson, 9th Inf.

THERE was not the slightest word of opposition to Gen. Casey when his name came up in the Senate for confirmation. The nomination was reached in its regular order on the calendar and was confirmed without a word of debate and a unanimous vote, Gens. Hawley and Manderson, who had indicated some dissatisfaction when the case was before the committee, making no sign of opposition.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of July 18 says:

Gen. Gibbon has gone to Cheyenne for a short time.... Capt. J. A. Sladen, 14th Inf., is in San Francisco on a brief vacation.... Capt. S. McConaughay, 14th Inf., was last week enjoying the society of his friends in New York City.... Col. J. G. C. Lee has gone to Forts Spokane and Sherman.... Lieutenant J. H. Hayden, 1st Art., Presidio, is spending his three months' leave at Olympia.... Capt. C. A. Woodruff went down to San Francisco July 11, accompanied by Mrs. Woodruff and children who go to visit her mother.

COMMODORE W. K. MAYO, U. S. N., is at the Natural Bridge Hotel, Virginia.

COMMANDER SILAS CASEY, U. S. N., and Mrs. Casey are at present in Washington.

P. A. ENGR. JOHN A. TOBIN, of the Navy, is in Washington on a short visit to friends.

COMMANDER JOHN R. BARTLETT, U. S. N., and family are at Newport for the summer.

REAR ADMIRAL QUEEN and family are at the White Sulphur Springs, Va., for the summer.

COMMANDER B. P. LAMBERTON, U. S. N., was to leave Norfolk, Va., this week, on a month's leave.

PAY DIRECTOR G. F. CUTTER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cutter, of Washington, are on a visit to Putnam, Conn.

REAR ADMIRAL J. H. UPSHUR, U. S. N., registered at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER F. M. BARBER, U. S. N., was a guest this week at the United States Hotel, Saratoga.

REAR ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE, U. S. N., returned to Newport, R. I., early in the week, from a visit to New York.

REAR ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE, U. S. N., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday of this week.

REAR ADMIRAL BANCROFT GHERARDI, U. S. N., left the New York Navy-yard early in the week on a month's vacation.

REAR ADMIRAL JAMES E. JOUETT came in from his country place in Montgomery County, Md., to remain a few days in Washington.

MR. F. M. HOZIER, a former mayor of Dayton, O., has been appointed recorder of the Naval Examining Board in place of Mr. J. W. Anderson.

P. A. ENGR. ASA M. MATTICE has resumed his multifarious duties in the Bureau of Steam Engineering after a week's recreation in the mountains.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER G. B. LIVINGSTON, U. S. N.—latest address, 136 Pearl Street, New York—is going abroad to remain for several months.

COMMODORE ALBERT G. CLARY, U. S. N., has been granted one year's leave, with permission to remain abroad. He and his family are at Dieppe, France.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department for the week ending July 27: Capt. F. M. Ramsay, Rear Admiral R. N. Stembel and Comdr. C. D. Sigsbee.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt during the week ending July 27: Army—Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, 1st Lt. J. E. Sawyer, 5th Art., and Capt. J. W. Pope, Q. M. Dept. Navy—Capt. R. S. Collum, U. S. M. C., and Naval Cadet H. G. Gates.

THE sickness of Asst. Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles is not so severe as the first report indicated. He has been advised by Secretary Whitney to remain at Kennebec, Maine, until he entirely recovers. No other officer will be ordered in his place at Norfolk unless his illness should be of long duration.

REAR ADMIRAL AND MRS. STEMBEL, who have been at the Ebbitt for the past two weeks, have gone to Capon Springs, W. Va., for the season. Their daughter, Mrs. Schmidt, will join them there, and in October the entire party will return to Washington, where they will spend the winter.

It is currently reported in Naval circles that a disagreement has arisen between Secretary Whitney and Admiral Luce, and the early detachment of the latter from the command of the North Atlantic Squadron is predicted in consequence. The difficulty is said to be in connection with the abandonment of the Army and Navy manoeuvres at Fisher's Island, but the particular cause of the disagreement is not stated.

LIEUTENANT F. J. MILLIGAN, U. S. N., one of the members of the Steel Board, will spend the month of August with his family at their home in Tennessee.

PAYMR. F. H. HINMAN, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., on sick leave, July 20, for New York City, and from there goes to the White Mountains for recuperation.

COMM. J. G. WALKER, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has returned from his trip to Norfolk and Boston, and is once more on duty in the Department.

CHIEF ENGR. W. H. HARRIS, detail officer Bureau Steam Engineering, has left Washington on a month's vacation, which he will spend in Boston and vicinity.

PAYMR. C. W. SLAMM, U. S. N., has reported for duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., where he is well known, having been stationed there some eight or ten years ago.

AN office has been fitted up in the Barge Office, New York, for Lieut. J. J. Hunker, U. S. N., appointed to look after the anchorage grounds in New York Harbor under the recent law.

LIEUT. PRESTON H. UBEROTH, U. S. R. M., was married at Holmesburg, Philadelphia, July 23, to Miss Rie Thomas, daughter of Mr. Samuel Thomas. The married couple were "at home" after July 23, at 66 Church Street, Newport, R. I.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has ordered P. A. Engr. Geo. W. Baird to report to the District Commissioners for the purpose of superintending the making of the new force pump which they have purchased in order to increase the water supply of the city.

THROUGH the kindness of Secretary of the Navy Whitney, the Department reporters of the various local and outside papers and the Press Association representatives at Washington have been furnished with an extra desk and half a dozen new oak chairs, with rubber bottoms, to take the place of the old ragged mohair seats heretofore used.

ENSIGN RYLAND D. TISDALE, U. S. N., was married at Annapolis, Md., July 17, to Miss Julia Merrick, of that city. The groom had for his "best man" Ensign W. C. P. Muir. The spectators comprised a number of Naval officers and citizens, including Mayor Claude and others. The bride is a daughter of Mr. Geo. C. Merrick, of Prince George's County.

CIVIL ENGINEER R. E. PEARY, U. S. N., says a letter of June 25 from Rivas, Nicaragua, will sail for home by the first steamer in July, taking with him the plans and records of the survey. Ensign W. J. Maxwell, U. S. Navy, and Messrs. Davis, Bevier, Kern and Diebitsch will accompany him. Mr. Le Baron will have charge of the force remaining in Nicaragua. The hydrographic party is winding up its work at Greytown and will also leave in July. Mr. Peary and party arrived in New York on Tuesday.

RECENT DEATHS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WALTER MC FARLAND, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., an able and highly esteemed officer, died of rheumatism of the heart Sunday evening, July 22, 1888, at his home in New London, Conn. Col. McFarland had been in charge of the Government improvements at Hell Gate since the retirement of Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., in August, 1886. He was a native of New Jersey, and was appointed from New York to West Point in 1855, was graduated in 1860 first in his class, the course of his class being five years, and at once promoted to brevet 2d lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. From November, 1860, until the following February he served as assistant engineer in the construction of the defences of the approaches to New Orleans. The succeeding two months he was employed on the fortifications of Key West. He served during the War of the Rebellion from 1861 to 1865, starting as assistant engineer in the defence of Fort Pickens, Florida. He was with the naval expedition for constructing defences at the heads of the passes of the Mississippi River, being engaged in a naval action at Southwest Pass in October, 1861. Back again at Fort Pickens the following November and January, he was engaged in the bombardment and was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services. Next he was superintending engineer of the construction of defences at Key West and Fort Jefferson, Fla. Then he was assistant engineer in military operations near Charleston, S. C., and Chief Engineer of the 18th Army Corps, having charge of the defences of Mobile. In April, 1865, he was brevetted major for able, zealous, and efficient services at Charleston. He was assistant adjutant general of the 18th Army Corps from June to August, 1865. In March, 1867, he was promoted to the rank of major. From March 17, 1884, he has been lieutenant colonel of Engineers. After the war he had charge of harbor and river improvements on Lake Erie, west of Dunkirk, at Fort Wayne, Mich., on Lake Huron and St. Mary's River, on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, of surveys of various rivers and transportation routes in the Southern States, of the examination for the proposed interoceanic Panama Ship Canal, and Government work at points on the great lakes and in the West, and many other responsible positions, in connection with harbors on Lakes Erie, Ontario and Champlain, Ticonderoga River, N. Y., Otter Creek, Vt.; the harbors of Connecticut, the harbor of New York and the Hudson River. His last orders were Dec. 20, 1887, to inspect harbors in Florida along the Gulf

coast. The published notices of Col. McFarland's services have not given proper prominence to the examination made by him in 1874 under the U. S. Isthmus Canal Commission, of the proposed routes for a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The fact that the U. S. never actively entered into the work of building any of the canals has prevented his report on the same from being published; but he considered his duties in that connection among the most important and satisfactory that he was called upon to render the Government after the war. Should the United States ever undertake to promote any of the contemplated Isthmus canals his reports will be called for and his services in connection with it will meet with the public recognition which they deserve. Col. McFarland leaves a widow and five children, three sons and two daughters. His eldest son is a physician residing in New Haven, Conn. The second son is a student at the Sheffield Scientific School, to which his third son has just been admitted, entering the next class. The disease from which Col. McFarland died is supposed to have resulted from yellow fever contracted in 1861 or 1862 at Key West, Florida. Col. McFarland's funeral took place at his residence in New Haven on Wednesday afternoon. Among the pall bearers were Gen. H. L. Abbot, Profs. Trowbridge and Weir. Col. McFarland was a great favorite among his brother officers. He was a member of the Century Club and of the Loyal Legion.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN B. CARPENTER, U. S. N., retired, of Eldore, Fla., died at the residence of Mr. Julius Moulton, St. Louis, Mo., July 22, in his fiftieth year. His remains were forwarded to Newburyport, Mass., for interment beside his wife. Chief Engineer Carpenter was a man of strict integrity, close and lasting friendship and a high minded genial gentleman. He leaves a large circle of warm friends who will be grieved to learn of the sad news. He entered the Navy in 1800 and served with great credit and efficiency during the war, attaining the grade of Chief Engineer, June 11, 1874. He was retired Dec. 20, 1883.

LIEUTENANT JAMES BRENNAN, 17th U. S. Infantry, who died at Highland, N. Y., was born in England, came to this country and went to the front in 1864 as private of Co. K, 7th New York Artillery Volunteers. In April, 1865, he was transferred to the 128th Co., V. R. C., discharged in August, 1865, and in December, 1866, was appointed Hospital Steward in the Regular Army. In January, 1875, he was appointed 2d lieutenant of the 17th Infantry and promoted 1st lieutenant Sept. 11, 1880. The remains were taken to Utica, N. Y., for interment.

REV. EDWARD PAYSON ROE, the well-known author, died suddenly July 19 at his home in Cornwall on the Hudson, of neuralgia of the heart. In 1862 he was appointed Chaplain of the 2d N. Y. Regiment, known as the "Harris Light Cavalry." In 1864 he took part in the raid upon Richmond, led by Col. Ulric Dahlgren, son of Admiral Dahlgren, in which Col. Dahlgren was killed. Mr. Roe had a narrow escape in the fight on the banks of the James River. Later, President Lincoln appointed him chaplain of the hospitals at Fort Monroe, Virginia. After the war closed Mr. Roe accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church at Highland Falls, N. Y., within a mile of West Point. He removed to Cornwall in 1874.

THE *Omaha Excelsior* referring to the death, July 18, of Mrs. Craig, widow of General Henry Knox Craig, U. S. A., says: "She remembered clearly the actors and events of the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Rebellion. She retained her vivacity of manner and was an interesting, brilliant woman even in her great old age. Her daughter, Mrs. John F. Hawkins, has the sympathy of her Omaha friends in this great sorrow. They will recall the many visits to her mother in Washington which Mrs. Hawkins made while Gen. Hawkins was stationed in Omaha. Mrs. Hawkins was with her mother when she so quietly passed away."

MR. EDWARD M. LUFFER, whose death is announced elsewhere, was a civil engineer widely known and respected in his profession. His death was caused by heart failure. His mother was the sister of Col. E. B. Beaumont, 4th U. S. Cavalry; one sister is the wife of Lieut. J. N. Glass, 6th U. S. Cavalry, and another sister was married to Lieut. A. P. Blockson, 6th U. S. Cavalry.

COL. ENOS FOURATT, Chief of Police of New Brunswick, N. J., just deceased, served with great credit during the War as Major of the 1st and Lieut. Col. of the 33d New Jersey Infantry Volunteers, and received the brevet of Colonel for "long, faithful and distinguished services, and for conspicuous gallantry in every engagement of the Atlanta campaign."

GENERAL THOS. L. YOUNG, ex-Governor of Ohio, and a distinguished soldier during the War of the Rebellion, died July 20, at his residence near Cincinnati. When a boy he came from Ireland, enlisted in the Regular Army when scarcely of age, and served through the Mexican War.

COLONEL JAMES STEVENSON, of the U. S. Geological Survey, who died, July 25, at the Gilsey House, New York City, from heart disease, served during the war on the staff of Gen. Fitz John Porter, and continued in that service until Gen. Porter was relieved of his command.

JAMES McDONNELL, Carpenter, U. S. Navy, retired, who died in Baltimore, Md., July 22, in the 74th year of his age, was appointed carpenter Oct. 21, 1849, and retired from active service June 16, 1878.

MRS. HUGHES, widow of Mr. H. G. Hughes and

daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Angus, U. S. N., died at Brooklyn, N. Y., July 25.

MR. F. G. THOMAS, a grandson of Lieut.-Col. F. O. Wyse, U. S. A., of Pikesville, Md., died at Mount Washington, July 18.

SAWTELLE FITZHENRY, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at Dubuque, Iowa, July 14, aged 98 years and 8 months.

MR. ALLEN MORTON, father of Lieut. C. G. Morton, 6th U. S. Infantry, died July 11, at Auburndale, Mass.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Fortification bill as reported to the House from the Committee on Appropriation July 26 provides for the following appropriations:

Protection and repair of fortifications.....	217,000
Torpedoes for harbor defence and continuing torpedo experiments.....	200,000
Manufacture, purchase, and test of cannon.....	400,000
To complete guns now under fabrication.....	158,000
Army Gun Factory at Watervliet.....	750,000
Steel for 8 in., 10 in., and 12 in. high power guns.....	1,500,000
12 in. B. L. rifled cast iron mortars.....	500,000
Expenditures of Board of Defence.....	2,477,670

Total in the bill..... \$6,302,620

The bill provides for the following:

- 2 10 in. carriages, one disappearing.
- 2 B. L. 8.20 in. field guns of aluminum bronze.
- 1 10 in. Woodbridge wire wrapped, steel gun.
- 1 10 in. B. L. steel hooped gun.
- 1 10 in. B. L. rifle, cast iron, wire wrapped.
- 1 8 in. B. L. steel hooped guns.
- 1 12 in. B. L. rifle, cast iron steel tubed (testing).
- 1 12 in. B. L. rifle, hooped and tubed with steel on French system (testing).
- 1 12 in. B. L. mortar, cast iron, hooped with steel (testing).

The bill also provides for an Advisory Board of Defence, consisting of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, one Army engineer, ordnance and artillery officer, one line officer of the Navy and two civilian engineers. They are to test any of the following guns that may be presented, viz.:

A completed single charge B. L. steel gun of 12-in., 14 in., or 16-in. calibre, and a 12-in. cast-iron gun, a 12 in. cast-iron B. L. mortar, of not more than 32,000 lbs. weight, paying for them, if found equal to the best existing guns of like calibre, and contracting for a further supply of similar guns, not less than 50 12 in., 20 14 in., 20 16-in. steel guns, and not less than 30 12-in. cast-iron guns, and 50 12-in. cast-iron B. L. mortars. Carriages shall be tested and ordered for these guns upon the same conditions.

A reasonable time for competition shall be allowed for each kind and calibre of gun, mortar and gun-carriage, to be determined and made public by the Board. The Board is authorized to make all needful and proper investigations, experiments and tests, to ascertain with a view to their utilization by the Government, the most effective guns, projectiles, fuses, torpedoes, armor-plates, multi-chamber guns and other implements and engines of war and methods of conversion of Parrott guns, and to make such further test of the 12 in. B. L. cast-iron gun now at Sandy Hook as they may deem desirable; and are authorized to purchase or cause to be manufactured, such guns, carriages, armor plates and other war materials and articles as may in their judgment be necessary in the proper discharge of the duty herein devolved upon them: Provided That the amount expended and liabilities incurred shall not exceed \$500,000. All the material must be of American manufacture.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Townshend in the House, July 23, contemplates a worthy object, and it is to be hoped will receive the early and favorable action it deserves:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the House of Representatives what collections suitable to be embodied in a national military and naval museum are now in existence in their respective Departments, and what materials for such collections can be found in any of the arsenals, posts, navy-yards and stations, and what further steps should be taken in order that an effective permanent exhibition may be made in this city illustrative of the history of military and naval invention, organization, construction and equipment in the United States and of the principal battles in which United States troops have been engaged, and they are respectively authorized in their discretion to detail one or more officers to aid in the preparation of the reports called for in this resolution, which reports shall contain any suggestions they may desire to make in regard to the establishment of a national and military and naval museum in the city of Washington of a scope and character similar to the museums now in existence in the principal cities of Europe."

After a delay of three years, the House has finally seen fit to pass a bill to pay Major F. H. Bates, U. S. A., retired, \$300 for services rendered the District of Columbia as Military Instructor at the Washington High School.

The Army Appropriation bill finally passed the Senate July 26th. The amendment reported from the Military Committee appropriating \$6,350,000 for ordnance purposes, upon which the hitch occurred, was concurred in. The bill now goes to a conference consisting of Messrs. Allison, Plumb and Gorman on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Townsend, Hooker and Steele.

The Naval Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate July 25, and now goes to conference committee for the adjustment of differences, the Senate having altered the provision "for training naval officers" to read: "To consolidate and place under one command the torpedo station and the Naval War College at Newport, R. I." An item of \$100,000 "for torpedoes adapted to naval warfare and experiments with torpedoes," was adopted. The appropriation for equipment of vessels increased from \$600,000 to \$650,000.

An appropriation of \$30,000 is incorporated for one adjustable stern dock, to be constructed at such place as the Secretary of the Navy may determine.

The appropriations are increased as follows: Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$775,000 to \$800,000; Engineering, \$205,000 to \$233,000.

To the clause making provision for increase of the Navy, the Senate has added amendments authorizing the construction of three gunboats of 2,000 tons displacement, costing not exceeding \$700,000, and for the construction of one steel practice vessel of 800 tons, for use of the Naval Academy, costing \$275,000. The provision adopted by the House for one 7,500 ton armored cruiser, to cost \$3,500,000, was stricken out.

The conferees on the Naval bill, although not yet reported, will in all probability consist of Messrs. Hale, Farwell and Beck, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Herbert, Thomas and Abbott, House.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CAMP S. B. LUCE.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y., July 18, 1888.

This camp was established July 4, the landing being made in the early morning from the boats of the *Galena* and *Ossipee*. The troops were four batteries of the 5th Artillery—A (Beck's), I (Crabb's), B (Zalinski's), and M (Day's)—and Co. B, of the 11th Infantry, the latter from Bedlow's Island and the other batteries from Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Schuyler, New York Harbor. The garrison was increased by the arrival of Battery C, of the 4th Artillery (Egan's), from Fort Trumbull, Conn., on the 16th.

The first work to be accomplished was the construction of the rifle ranges. A pit 150 yards long, 6 feet wide and 6 feet deep, was dug, and the earth thus obtained formed into a parapet and the whole riveted with 2-in. pine planking. In this pit at intervals of 15 yards were placed 12 targets, and firing points made for each, from 200 to 600 yards. Off to one side nearer the beach a butt was made and an 800 and 1,000 yard range was made.

The targets used for the short and midrange firing are of the pattern known as the Texas target, made on the ground by our own carpenters. The Cushing target will be used for the long range firing. Firing was begun July 17, and from the results obtained it is believed that the range promises to be an excellent one.

It is proposed to relieve this garrison about Aug. 1, when it will be succeeded by another of about equal size, which, after stay of about two weeks, will in turn be followed by a third before the camp is broken up.

The contemplated manoeuvres in connection with the Navy have been abandoned. The original plan was that all the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron should participate. In this event it was intended to increase the garrison here to twelve or fourteen batteries, with probably one or two light batteries, during the manoeuvres. This plan was abandoned because three of the vessels of the squadron were ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard for repairs.

It was then proposed that the men from two of the remaining vessels, the *Galena* and the *Ossipee*, should effect a landing on the west shore of the island under cover of the guns from the ships. Their landing was to have been opposed by the troops now in garrison here, and manoeuvres, lasting perhaps half a day, were to follow. This plan also was abandoned, owing to the short notice given, to the fact that we were not supplied with sufficient blank ammunition, and also to a misunderstanding as to the use of the land without additional rent. We are working along smoothly, and the camp is in every way a success.

The residents of the island have done everything in their power to make our visit agreeable, and we are indebted to them for many courtesies received.

A Sun correspondent writes: "Up to the present Battery B, 5th Artillery, leads in the matter of big scores. Lieut. Brown, its commanding officer, is himself a shot of some renown. Dr. Johnson, the camp surgeon, has also a handsome record. Life among the cottages has been quite gay since the arrival of the troops. On Saturday evening a hop was given for the camp officers by the ladies of the Bartlett Cottagers. Mrs. Lieut. Lewis, with other ladies, received. On Monday Mrs. Ferguson gave a yachting party on board her beautiful schooner, the *Vega*. A number of officers and young ladies composed the party."

NEWPORT, R. I.

Herald correspondent writes: "The attendance at the dance at the Casino on the evening of July 20 was larger than it had been before this season. The party was a jolly one and called for several square dances. Everybody went in for a good time. There were no wall flowers and partners were found for all the ladies. Two-thirds of the officers from Fort Adams were present with their families. The Fort Adams contingent lent new life to the dance, and it was mainly through its influence that what promised to be a stupid affair turned out so successfully."

The following, engrossed on vellum, has been sent to the Casino Governors:

At a meeting of the officers of the 4th U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the officers of the Army stationed at Newport at this post are hereby expressed to the Board of Governors of Newport Casino for their courtesy in extending the privileges of the Casino and Casino Club for the season of 1888.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be furnished the Board of Governors of the Newport Casino.

HENRY W. CLOSSON, Colonel, 4th U. S. Artillery.

S. W. TAYLOR, Lieut. and Adj't., 4th U. S. Art.

Comdr. C. H. Davis gave a reception on Tuesday on board the *Saratoga*, at which there was a large attendance of officers from the various naval and Army stations.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has ordered the Chiefs of Bureaus to prepare estimates for the construction of two improved 3,500 tons single-turreted monitors from designs furnished by Chief Naval Constructor Wilson, fitted with one 16-inch gun and one dynamite gun, and to develop a speed of 18 knots.

The Standard Steel Casting Co., of Thurlow, Pa., were the only bidders for furnishing the Navy Department with 120 tons of steel castings for use on the *Texas*. The aggregate was \$41,664, for stern post, stem, and all the miscellaneous castings.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

FOUR new armored deck ships of the *Dogali* type are to be laid down at once for the Italian Navy. The *Dogali* is a torpedo ram cruiser, with a deck armor 150 millimetres thick, and of 2,000 tons displacement, and is fitted with engines of 7,500 horse power, which have propelled the vessel at a speed of 20 knots. She is armed with six 15 centimetre guns and 15 mitrailleuses. Four new torpedo cruisers of the *Tripoli* class are also to be built. They will have deck armor 25 millimetres thick, a displacement of 741 tons, and three engines of 4,200 horse power, working three screws, which will give them a maximum speed of 23 knots. These screws are three-bladed, and two of them are placed at the same height at the base angles, the third screw at the acute angle of a triangle directed with its point downwards. Italian naval officers consider this arrangement very efficient, not only for the attainment of a high speed but also for manoeuvring vessels. The four vessels will be armed with eight quick-firing guns and three mitrailleuses. It has been further decided to build five torpedo avisos of the *Folgore* type intended for the pursuit of torpedo boats. They will have, like her, a displacement of 317 tons, engines of 2,800 horse power, a speed of 20 knots, and be armed with two quick-firing guns and four mitrailleuses.

The three new cruisers of the Spanish Government are to be built at Bilbao by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, which has started a branch establishment at that place. It is now designated "The Naval Construction and Armament Company, Limited," and will undertake the manufacture of ordnance as well as the construction of war ships. The machinery, boilers, torpedo boats, Whitworth and Nordenfeldt guns, are to be supplied from Barrow. The Italian Government are adopting a similar course in regard to the construction of steam machinery for their monster armoured clads. Having determined to make their engines and boilers at home they have contracted with a branch, established at Naples, of the Tyneside firm of Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., under the name of the "Societa Hawthorn Guppy." This branch of the Newcastle firm are now making twin screw engines of 23,000 horse power for the armoured *Sardegu*; but in this case also, the design and principal castings and forgings are being supplied from the parent establishment in England.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

THE officers gave a brilliant hop July 18 in the new building, Dodge Hall. The supper was excellent and the costumes of the ladies beautiful. It was the second hop given lately. The programmes were in form of drums and soldier caps.

A number of Army people were at the Earl House this week: Col. and Mrs. Piper, Major and Mrs. Brucklér, Capt. Smith, Capt. Field, Mrs. Reilly and Mrs. King, formerly of the 12th Infantry. Mrs. King has been quite ill with pneumonia but is now convalescent.

REVENUE MARINE.

The revenue steamer *Gallatin* has been at Boston undergoing repairs to her boiler, resuming cruising after a few days. The revenue steamer *Hannibal* is undergoing extensive repairs at Boston.

Congress was asked for \$75,000 with which to build a new revenue cutter for the North Carolina station. With round-hull liberality \$100,000 was appropriated.

The U. S. revenue cutter *Grant* arrived at Newburg, N. Y., on the evening of July 14, having on board Hans Hartig, Surveyor of the Port of New York; Special Deputy McClellan, Deputy Col. John A. Mason, Secretary of the Civil Service Board of Examiners and other customs officials. They were entertained at a banquet prepared for them at the Merchants' Hotel, after which the Surveyor proceeded to investigate the expediency of placing permanently customs officials at that city to expedite the discharge of imported cargoes of which great quantities are received there by the manufacturers.

3d Lieut. J. H. Quinn, steamer *Boutwell*, leave extended 15 days.

Chief Engr. M. F. Chevers, steamer *Dexter*, leave for 30 days from Aug. 1.

1st Asst. Engr. Alfred Hoyt, steamer *Coxe*, leave for 15 days from Aug. 3.

2d Asst. Engr. E. C. Chaytor, sloop *Alert*, leave for 30 days from Aug. 1.

2d Asst. Engr. Philip Little, steamer *Colfax*, leave extended 15 days.

1st Asst. Engr. C. F. Dice, launch *Discover*, leave extended 30 days on account of sickness.

JULY 27.

First Asst. Engineer O. P. Reinick, detached from the *Woodbury*, placed on waiting orders, and three months' leave, with permission to go abroad.

Leave is granted 2d Lieut. B. L. Reed for 30 days, and 1st Lieut. F. H. Newcomb 30 days.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Major Alex. R. Chaffee, 9th Cav. (promoted from captain, 6th Cav.), ordered to the Dept. of the Platte. Leave of 2d Lieut. Frederick V. King, 8th Infantry, is extended two months; leave granted Captain Frederick W. Thibaut, 6th Inf., one month, and 1st Lieut. Levi P. Hunt, 10th Cavalry, four months from Oct. 8th. Captain Henry Romeyn, 5th Infantry, six months, with permission to leave Dept. of Missouri.

THE sudden disappearance of Lieut. Henry W. Schaeffer, of the Navy from his ship, the *Swatara*, has occasioned considerable talk among Navy Department people, where he is well known. A few years ago he was married to Miss Lillie Davis, one of the prettiest of Georgetown belles. It is ascertained that he was more than displeased with his orders to the *Swatara* and used all possible influence to escape them. He is a most agreeable shipmate, but unfortunately had a weakness which at times gets the better of him and then he is a desperate man.

THE ARMY.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

JULY 20, 1888.

Col. Thomas L. Casey, to be Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier General.
 1st Lieut. James L. Lusk to be captain; 2d Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn, to be first lieutenant.
 Medical Department.—Capt. John V. Lauderdale, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major.
 Sixth Cavalry.—1st Lieut. Robert Hanna to be captain; 2d Lieut. Frederick G. Hodson to be 1st Lieutenant.
 Ninth Cavalry—Capt. Adna R. Chaffee, Sixth Cavalry, to be major.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

JULY 26, 1888.

Corps of Engineers.
 Lieut. Col. Orlando M. Poe, to be colonel, July 23, vice Ca-
 sey, appointed Chief of Engineers.
 Maj. Samuel M. Mansfield, to be lieutenant colonel, July
 22, vice McFarland, deceased.
 Maj. Wm. R. King, to be lieutenant colonel, July 23, vice
 Poe, promoted.
 Capt. James B. Quinn, to be major, July 22, vice Mansfield,
 promoted.
 1st Lieut. Frederic V. Abbot, to be captain, July 22, vice
 Quinn, promoted.
 2d Lieut. Wm. E. Craighill, to be 1st lieutenant, July 22,
 vice Abbot, promoted.
 Additional 2d Lieut. Henry Jersey, to be 2d lieutenant,
 June 15, vice Kuhn, promoted.
 Additional 2d Lieut. Chas. H. McKinsley, to be 2d lieuten-
 ant, July 22, vice Craighill, promoted.

Second Regiment of Cavalry.

2d Lieut. Guy Carleton, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 24, vice
 La Point, dismissed.
 Additional 2d Lieut. Edwin M. Suplee, to be 2d lieutenant,
 July 24, vice Carleton, promoted.

Sixth Regiment of Cavalry.

Additional 2d Lieut. Robert L. Howze, of the 5th Cav., to be
 2d lieutenant, July 7, vice Hodgson, promoted.
Ninth Regiment of Cavalry.
 2d Lieut. Chas. J. Stevens, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 16,
 vice Gibbon, retired from active service.
 Additional 2d Lieut. Wm. J. D. Horne, to be 2d lieutenant,
 June 15, vice Gardner, promoted.
 Additional 2d Lieut. Guy H. Preston, of the 1st Cav., to be
 2d lieutenant, July 16, vice Stevens, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieut. Stephen J. Mulhall, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1,
 vice Gustin, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.
 Additional 2d Lieut. Wm. R. Sample, to be 2d lieutenant,
 July 1, vice Mulhall, promoted.

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 15,
 vice Brennan, deceased.
 Additional 2d Lieut. Wm. R. Dashell, of the 8th Inf., to be
 2d Lieutenant, July 15, vice Grumley, promoted.

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 10,
 vice Wittich, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

G. O. 53, H. Q. A., July 10, 1888.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2571 of the Reg-
 ulations, as amended by G. O. 24, of 1885, from this office, is
 further amended to read as follows:

2571. Arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and
 camp equipage issued to the several States and Territories
 under the law for arming and equipping the militia (2d Statute, 40) will be turned over to the Quartermaster's
 Department for transportation to the point within the State
 or Territory designated by the Governor thereof; the cost
 of the transportation on and after July 1, 1888, being pay-
 able from the appropriation made in the law referred to.

Officers of the Quartermaster's Department are instructed
 to use separate bills of lading in forwarding property under
 the provisions of this law, and to insert the following nota-
 tion upon each: "Payable from the appropriation for arm-
 ing and equipping the militia."

When accomplished bills of lading of this character are
 presented for payment accounts will be stated thereon upon
 the forms of the Quartermaster's Department applicable,
 and after certification will be forwarded to the
 depot quartermaster, Washington, District of Columbia, for
 settlement and report to the Secretary of War of the cost
 of the transportation in each case, in order that the amount
 may be charged to the allotment of the State or Territory
 receiving the property. Officers of the Quartermaster's
 Department will take measures to have such accounts
 promptly presented and forwarded.

By command of General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 55, H. Q. A., July 20, 1888.

Publishes the act making appropriations for the legisla-
 tive, executive, and judicial expense of the Government
 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and for other pur-
 poses, approved July 10, 1888, and the Joint Resolution, ap-
 proved July 10, 1888, directing the Clerk of the House of
 Representatives to amend the enrollment of the bill (H. R.
 9377) "making appropriations for the legislative, executive,
 and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year
 ending June 30, 1889, and for other purposes."

G. O. 56, H. Q. A., July 24, 1888.

L.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the appointments
 in the Army of the United States, with the rank of 2d lieu-
 tenant, to date from June 11, 1888, of the following named
 cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are announced:

First Regiment of Cavalry.

2d Cadet John D. L. Hartman, vice Foltz, promoted.
 (Troop H.)

Second Regiment of Cavalry.

9. Cadet John S. Winn, vice Rucker, promoted. (Troop B.)

Third Regiment of Cavalry.

14. Cadet Charles A. Hedekin, vice Isham, resigned.
 (Troop G.)

Fourth Regiment of Cavalry.

21. Cadet Clough Overton, vice Benson, promoted. (Troop D.)

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry.

13. Cadet Solomon P. Vestal, vice Hunter, transferred to
 the Fourth Artillery. (Troop L.)

18. Cadet Claiborne L. Foster, vice Waite, promoted.
 (Troop G.)

Tenth Regiment of Cavalry.

15. Cadet Francis J. Koester, vice Tripp, promoted.
 (Troop G.)

First Regiment of Artillery.

4. Cadet George W. Burr, vice Bailey, promoted. (Batter-
 ty D.)

6. Cadet John L. Hayden, vice Lucas, transferred to the
 Corps of Engineers. (Battery A.)

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

7. Cadet Charles D. Palmer, vice Townsley, promoted.
 (Battery K.)

Fifth Regiment of Artillery.

5. Cadet Charles C. Gallup, vice Garbaugh, promoted. (Batt-
 ery I.)

Second Regiment of Infantry.

24. Cadet Edward R. Chrisman, vice Mallory, promoted.
 (Company I.)

Ninth Regiment of Infantry.

19. Cadet Charles W. Fenton, vice Wassell, resigned. (Co.
 F.)

Tenth Regiment of Infantry.

26. Cadet William H. Wilhelm, vice Stottler, promoted.
 (Company G.)

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.

17. Cadet Charles P. Russ, vice Clayton, resigned. (Compa-
 ny I.)

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry.

16. Cadet John S. Grisard, vice Buck, promoted. (Co. F.)

31. Cadet Peter C. Harris, vice Dade, transferred to the
 10th Cavalry. (Co. A.)

Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry.

30. Cadet Edward Anderson, vice May, promoted. (Co. F.)

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry.

34. Cadet Wm. T. Wilder, vice French, promoted. (Co. E.)

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry.

33. Cadet Wm. H. Hart, vice Waters, resigned. (Co. D.)

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.

36. Cadet Charles V. Donaldson, vice Hovey, promoted.
 (Company E.)

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.

37. Cadet Geo. E. Stockle, vice Webb, promoted. (Co. H.)

II.—The following named cadets, graduates of the Mil-
 itary Academy, have been appointed to the Army of the
 United States as additional 2d lieutenants, in conformity
 with an act of Congress approved May 17, 1886, to date from
 June 11, 1886:

Attached to the Corps of Engineers.

1. Cadet Henry Jersey.
 2. Cadet Charles H. McKinstry.
 3. Cadet William V. Judson.

Attached to the cavalry arm.

22. Cadet Wm. J. D. Horne, to the 9th Cavalry.
 23. Cadet Robert L. Howze, to the 5th Cavalry.
 25. Cadet Guy H. Preston, to the 1st Cavalry.
 26. Cadet Edwin M. Suplee, to the 2d Cavalry.
 27. Cadet Andrew G. C. Quay, to the 8th Cavalry.
 28. Cadet John P. Ryan, to the 3d Cavalry.

Attached to the artillery arm.

8. Cadet Wm. S. Peires, to the 1st Artillery.
 10. Cadet Peyton C. March, to the 3d Artillery.
 11. Cadet Eugene T. Wilson, to the 5th Artillery.

Attached to the infantry arm.

23. Cadet Wm. R. Sample, to the 14th Infantry.
 33. Cadet Wm. R. Dashiell to the 8th Infantry.
 39. Cadet Eli A. Helmick, to the 11th Infantry.
 40. Cadet Alexander W. Perry, to the 1st Infantry.
 41. Cadet Wm. T. Littlebriant, to the 19th Infantry.
 42. Cadet Charles G. French, to the 20th Infantry.
 43. Cadet Capers D. Vance, to the 21st Infantry.
 44. Cadet Mathew C. Butler, Jr., to the 14th Infantry.

III.—The officers above named will report in person at
 their proper stations on the 30th of September next. The
 travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

IV.—The officers named in this order will, immediately
 upon its receipt by them, report, by letter, to the commanding
 officers of their respective corps or regiments, who will
 assign to them those who have not been so assigned
 herein. The reports to the commanding officers should, in
 the absence of information as to their stations, be forwarded,
 under cover, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

V.—Those who have been attached as additional 2d lieu-
 tenants will be appointed, in order of seniority, to vacancies
 as they occur in the arms of the service to which they have,
 respectively, been attached.

By command of General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 58, H. Q. A., July 20, 1888.

Upon the recommendation of the Inspector-General, and
 with the approval of the Secretary of War, the following
 dimensions of the overcoat and blanket, rolled and ready to
 be strapped on the saddle, are prescribed:

Length of roll of overcoat, not less than 34 inches nor
 more than 36 inches, according to size of overcoat.

Length of roll of blanket, with contents, not less than 28
 inches, nor more than 30 inches, according to bulk.

By command of General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 16, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, July 12, 1888.

Invites attention to paragraph 8946, Army Regulations,
 as amended by G. O. 46, c. s., H. Q. of the Army, and says in
 future orders promulgating the proceedings of courts-martial
 will embrace in full the charges and specifications, show-
 ing the actual offences of which the prisoner was convicted.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, July 11, 1888.

For the information of all concerned it is announced that
 Major General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., has assumed the im-
 mediate command of the Department of the Columbia, during
 the absence on leave of Brigadier General John Gibson,
 U. S. A.

By command of Major General Howard:

WM. J. VOLKMAR, Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 10, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, July 23, 1888.

The undersigned having been commissioned Chief of En-
 gineers with the rank of Brigadier General, hereby assumes
 the command of the Corps of Engineers and the charge of
 the Engineer Department.

Existing orders and regulations from these Headquarters
 will remain in force until rescinded or modified.

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY, Brig. Gen., C. E.

*STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.**General Officers.*

The Brig. Gen. Comdg., accompanied by Capt. Arthur Murray, Actg Judge Advocate, will proceed to
 Fort Crawford, Colo., and return, on public business
 (S. O. 88, July 20, Dept. Mo.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Wm. S. Patten,
 A. Q. M. (S. O. 77, July 9, D. Columbia.)

Major J. G. C. Lee, Chief Q. M., will proceed on
 public business to Forts Sherman and Spokane (S.
 O. 78, July 13, D. Columbia).

Lieut. Col. Marshall I. Ludington, D. Q. M. G., will
 inspect damaged and obsolete clothing, &c, and gear

equi., at Philadelphia, for which Major John V. Furey, Q. M., is accountable (S. O., July 20, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Chas. G. Sawtelle, Dep. Q. M. Gen.; Lieut.-Col. Benj. C. Card, Dep. Q. M. Gen., and Major Jas. Gilliss, Q. M., will assemble at the Q. M. Gen.'s Office, in Washington, D. C., as soon as practicable, for the examination of an applicant for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery (S. O., H. Q. A., July 25.)

Leave of absence for three months is granted Capt. Chas. H. Ingalls, A. Q. M. (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month and twenty days, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Major Jeremiah H. Gilman, Commissary of Subsistence, (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability
 granted Major Henry G. Thomas, Paymr., is still further extended six months (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence is granted the following named officers for the periods set opposite their respective names: Col. David L. Magruder, surgeon, for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 14. Major George R. Smith, Paymr., for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 10, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

Paymr. Wm. F. Tucker, ordered to Fort Myers, Va., Washington Barracks, Fort McHenry, Md., and Fort Monroe, Va., to pay the troops at those stations to July 31. (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

Paymaster Daniel R. Larned granted leave for one month from Aug. 8. (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

The troops in Div. Atlantic will be paid on muster of July 31, as follows: Col. Rodney Smith, A. P. M. Gen., Governor's Island and David's Island, New York Harbor. Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Fort Wayne, Mich. Maj. Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., Fort Wood, Fort Wadsworth, and Fort Hamilton. Major George W. Baird, Paymr., Fort Warren and Watertown Arsenal. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., Willet's Point, Fort Schuyler, Fort Columbus and Sandy Hook. Major John S. Witcher, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Ky. Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., Fort Porter and Fort Niagara. Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., West Point, N. Y.

Medical Department.

A. A. Surg. H. M. Deebel will report to the regimental commander, 8th Cavalry, at Fort Riley, for duty with the regiment during its march to Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 77, July 16, D. Dakota.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Captain Joseph K. Carson, asst. surg., Fort Sherman (S. O. 78, July 18, D. Columbia).

Private Max Rothschild, Hospital Corps, Fort Union, is transferred to Fort Stanton (S. O., July 19, H. Q. A.)

S. O. 163, relating to Private Joseph Johnson, Hos-
 pital Corps, is amended to assign him to duty at Whipple Barracks (S. O., July 21, H. Q. A.)

Private Frank Hiltbush, Hosp. Corps, Fort Du-
 chesne, will report not later than August 15, to the C. O., Vancouver Barracks, for duty (S. O., July 20, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days from Aug.
 1 is granted Capt. Henry Johnson, medical store-
 keeper (S. O., H. Q. A., July 24).

A. A. Surg. L. C. Toney will proceed from Omaha,
 Neb., to Los Angeles, Cal., and report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona for assignment to duty (S. O., H. Q. A., July 25.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept., is detailed as a member
 of the board of officers appointed by S. O. 156
 Capt. Cullen Bryant, O. D., relieved from duty as
 member of said board (S. O., July 21, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Daniel J. Young, Ord. Storekeeper, is re-
 lieved from duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to
 take effect Aug. 11, and will then proceed to his home
 and await retirement (S. O., July 20, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., will repair from Philadelphia, Pa., to Washington, D. C., on
 public business (S. O., H. Q. A., July 24.)

The C. O., Willet's Point, will grant a furlough for
 thirty days to Ord. Sgt. Wm. H. Brown (S. O., July 20, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. James C. Sanford, C. E., will proceed from New York City to Forts Trumbull and Griswold, Conn., on public business (S. O., H. Q. A., July 24.)

Col. Henry L. Abbot, C. E., member of the Board
 of Engineers, is designated as president of the said
 Board (S. O. 34, C. E., July 25.)

Chaplains.

The leave granted Post Chaplain George W. Simpson is extended one month (S. O., July 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about Aug.
 13 is granted Post Chaplain Eli W. J. Lindeboom (S. O., H. Q. A., July 23.)

Signal Corps.

Sgt. Edward McElernott, Sig. Corps, is, upon
 his own application, placed upon the retired list (S.
 O., July 21, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 64, c. s., as directs Sgt. William Line to proceed to Portland, Me., and assume charge of that station is amended to direct him to proceed to Northfield, Vt., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 67, July 25, Sig. Corps).

Sergeant William Line will proceed from Columbia, S. C., to Portland, Me., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 64, July 18, Sig. office).

Sgt. Wm. B. Stockman, Kansas City, will assume charge of that station at once, relieving Sgt. Lucius A. Welsh, who will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and assume charge of that station, relieving Sgt. George M. Chappel, who will proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, and assume charge of that station. Sgt. Patrick Connor, will proceed from Des Moines to Shreveport, La., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 64, July 18, Sig. office).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdtrs., B., D., E., G., and K., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A., Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F., Ft. Assiniboin, Mont.; M., Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L., Ft. Buford, D., T.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Frank A. Edwards, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 68, D. Dakota, July 18.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetser.

Hdtrs., B., E., F., G., and I., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; and K., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M., Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D., Boise City, Idaho; H., Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L., Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 31, is granted 2d Lieut. John T. Nance (S. O. 35, July 16, Div. P.)

2d Lieut. Henry T. Allen will report to West Point, N. Y., and report for duty (S. O., July 20, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdtrs., C., E., and M., Ft. Clark, Tex.; B., G., and L., San Antonio, Tex.; D., Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H., Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I., and K., Ft. Brown, Tex.; A., Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; F., Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

1st Lieut. Francis H. Hardie, Q. M., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Clark, vice 1st Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman, Adj't., relieved (S. O. 72, July 14, D. Tex.)

Capt. George F. Chase will be relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Aug. 1, and will then join his troop (S. O., July 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Geo. F. Chase is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O. July 25, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdtrs., B., F., H., I., and K., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A., E., and L., Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C and G., Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M., Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B., Ft. Myer, Va.

The leave granted Major Edward J. Spaulding is extended two months (S. O., July 21, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene Carr.

Hdtrs., A., C., H., I., and K., Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E. and F., Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D. and L., Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B., Ft. Myer, Va.; G., Ft. Union, N. M.

A furlough for four months, with permission to leave the U. S., is granted Sgt. Frederick Usler, Troop 1 (S. O. 81, July 14, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for two months is granted Sgt. J. R. Carter, Troop C. (S. O. 88, D. Ariz., July 17.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdtrs., A., B., C., D., G., I., L., and M., Ft. Riley, Kas.; E., F., H., and K., Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. C. A. Varnum, Camp at Fort Riley, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 87, July 18, Dept. M.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. E. C. Bullock (S. O. 87, July 18, Dept. M.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Aug. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert J. Russell, Fort Riley (S. O. 72, July 24, Div. M.)

The Arizona Champion, referring to the old war horse "Comanche," of Troop 1, 7th Cav., glowingly says: "The old horse bears his honors bravely and in a most sedate manner. No one is allowed to ride him and the man who speaks cross to him or uses the slightest violence towards him takes his life in his own hands. Soon he will have gone to his horse heaven and the last known survivor, animal or human, of that bloodiest of bloody massacres, will have passed away and his record will become a part of the past history of our country."

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otts.

Hdtrs., A., B., C., D., I., and M., Ft. Meade, D. T.; H. and L., Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and K., Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G., Ft. Yates, D. T.

A Fort Riley correspondent of the Kansas City Times writes: The 8th Cavalry arrived July 16 at Junction City, and in a drizzling rain passed through the muddy streets to the outskirts, where they were met by the 7th Cavalry of Fort Riley. The 7th was formed in line and the 8th marched by. A halt was made, officers' call sounded, and the gallant officers of the two regiments met, many old classmate from West Point meeting for the first time in years. The troops are now encamped upon a level plain midway between Junction City and Fort Riley upon the banks of the Republican River, with the exception of a portion of the 7th, to be stationed at the post permanently. It is the first time in many years that two full regiments of cavalry have met and rendered honors to each other and exchanged greetings. The men and horses have stood the long marches with fortitude. On July 21 the troops of the 8th Cavalry will continue the long march to Dakota, and will arrive at Fort Meade, their future headquarters, about Sept. 1. The band being mounted is travelling with the troops and on the road gives evening concerts in the camp. It is one of the best bands in the Army and well deserves the reputation for proficiency which it has earned.

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdtrs., A., C., D., H., I., L., and K., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B. and G., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E., Vancouver Bar., W. T.; F., Ft. Monroe, Va.; M., Ft. Mason, Cal.

* Light battery.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Capt. James M. Ingalls, Fort Monroe, Va., to commence on or about July 27 (S. O. 150, July 23, Div. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdtrs., B., and H., Huntsville, Ala.; G. and L., St. Francis Bluff, Fla.; A., Ft. Clinch Rock Bar., Ark.; C. and D., Mount Vernon, Bks., Ala.; F., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I., Ft. Monroe, Va.; K. and M., Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles F. Parker, Camp Monte Sano, Huntsville, Ala., is extended seven days (S. O. 153, July 26, Div. A.)

Leave for two months from Oct. 1, 1888, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne (S. O., July 28, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Wright P. Edgerton will repair without delay to Hot Springs, Ark., and temp. rarely perform the duties of Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, A. Q. M., at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, during the absence of that officer on leave. (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdtrs., A., C., E., H., K., and L., Washington Bar., D. C.; B., New York, N. Y.; D., G., and I., Ft. McHenry, Md.; M., Ft. Monroe, Va.; F., San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

S. O. 69 is amended so as to direct Capt. James B. Burbank, upon completion of the duty assigned him, to return to the camp of his battery at Galveston (S. O. 74, July 10, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. Frank Thorp, A. C. S., Camp S. Luce, Fisher's Island, will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., July 30, on public business (S. O. 153, Div. Atlantic, July 26.)

Bat. B., Capt. Tiernon, has returned after a week's absence at Marietta, O., where they participated in the opening of the Centennial. The boys say that during their entire absence they were royally entertained and nothing was too good for them.—Cinn. Gazette.

Bat. K., from Washington Barracks, and Bat. G., from Fort McHenry, arrived at Fort Monroe, July 23, for ten days' heavy artillery target practice.

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdtrs., B., D., E., G., and L., Ft. Adams, R. I.; A. and C., Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I. and K., Ft. Warren, Mass.; H., Ft. Monroe, Va.; M., Ft. Problo, Me.

* Light battery.

The journeys made by 1st Lieut. Walter Howe from Fort Trumbull, Conn., to Fisher's Island, N. Y., and return, were on urgent official business and necessary for the public service (S. O. 150, July 23, Div. A.)

Par. 17, S. O. 160, July 12, 1888, amended by par. 10, S. O. 167, July 20, 1888, H. Q. A., is further amended so as to direct Major Alexander L. M. Pennington, 4th Art., after completing his inspections of the encampments of troops at Mt. Gretna and Norristown, in July, 1888, to return from Philadelphia, Pa., to his station, Fort Monroe, Va., whence he will proceed to Conneaut Lake, near Meadville, Pa., and inspect the encampment to be held at that place in August (12-18), 1888. (S. O. 25, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdtrs., E., F., I., and H., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A., C., and L., Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G., Ft. Monroe, Va.; H., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; K., Ft. Douglas, Utah; and M., Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Luigi Lomia, having reported, is permitted to join his battery on its return to Fort Hamilton from detached service at the camp at Fisher's Island, N. Y. (S. O. 150, July 23, Div. A.)

S. O. 28 is amended so as to provide for the return journey of Capt. E. L. Zalinski from Washington, D. C., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 151, July 24, Div. A.)

Capt. Henry F. Brewerton will proceed from Fort Schuyler to Fort Columbus to give his testimony in the case of Sgt. George Russell, Bat. K (S. O. 152, July 25, Div. A.)

Leave for twenty days, to commence on or about Aug. 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles G. Treat, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 153, July 26, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Schuyler will send to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., with a view to trial by G. C.-M., Sgt. George Russell, Bat. K (S. O. 151, July 24, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdtrs., A., D., I., and K., Angel Island, Cal.; F and G., Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B., Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H., Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

The leave granted Capt. Francis E. Pierce is extended three months (S. O., July 23, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. D. E. Holley, Co. H, qualified as a sharpshooter in June.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdtrs., A., B., C., D., E., F., G., H., I., and K., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

2d Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Mich., to take effect Sept. 8, 1888, and will report in person, accordingly, to the superintendent thereof, relieving 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, 4th Art., who will then proceed to join his battery. (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdtrs., A., D., E., H., and K., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; G., Ft. Sisseton, D. T.; B., C., F., and I., Ft. Meade, D. T.

1st Lieut. Philip Reade, I. R. P., Div. of Missouri, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for the purpose of witnessing and inspecting such portion of the Annual Rifle Competition for the Dept. of Missouri as may be necessary (S. O. 70, July 21, Div. M.)

A furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Sgt. Thomas Hall, Co. F (S. O. 71, July 23, Div. M.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdtrs., C., D., E., and H., Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A., B., F., I., and K., Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G., Ft. Hancock, Tex.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, Fort Spokane, and extended twenty-three days, is further extended one month (S. O. 35, July 16, Div. P.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdtrs., B., and E., Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I. and K., Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F., Ft. Tolson, Tex.; A. and G., Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D., Ft. Brown, Tex.; H., Ft. Hancock, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, Adj't., Fort Bliss (S. O. 72, July 14, D. Tex.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, Adj't., is extended one month (S. O. 68, July 19, Div. M.)

6th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdtrs., A., B., E., F., G., and H., Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C., D., I., and K., Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Major Charles J. Dickey will report to Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, president of the Army Retiring Board at Omaha, Neb., for examination by the Board (S. O., July 20, H. Q. A.)

7th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdtrs., B., C., D., E., H., and I., Whipple Bks., A. T.; E., San Diego Bks., Cal.; A., Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D., Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G., Ft. Bowie, A. T.; H., San Carlos, A. T.

Capt. J. M. Lee is authorized to comply with subpoena requiring his appearance before the District

Court of the U. S. at Wichita, Kas., Sept. 3, as a witness in a cause pending before said court (S. O. 82, July 16, D. Ariz.)

Capt. George B. Russell, 1st Lieut. James McB. Stembel, Adj't., and 2d Lieut. Mark L. Hersey are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at Whipple Barracks, A. T. (S. O. 82, July 16, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Hayden De Lany will report to Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, president Army Retiring Board at Los Angeles, Cal., for examination by the Board (S. O., July 20, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. G. B. Duncan is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Mojave, A. T., relieving 1st Lieut. Hayden De Lany. (S. O. 83, D. Ariz., July 17.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdtrs., C., F., H., and I., Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E., Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G. and I., Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D., Ft. Marcy, N. M.; B., Ft. Stanton, N. M.

One of the handsomest rosters we have yet seen is that of the 10th Infantry, dated July 1, 1888, which reaches us this week with the compliments of Adj't. R. C. Van Vliet. It comprises both officers and enlisted men, is printed on antique paper, and is a model of typographical excellence.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdtrs., A., D., G., H., and I., Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K., Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; F., Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.; C., Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F., Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

Co. F (Read's), Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., is directed to attend the encampment of the National Guard, State of Vermont, on Lake Memphremagog, from Aug. 21 to 25 next (S. O. 151, July 24, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Ontario, N. Y., will issue to Sgt. Charles Woodcock, Co. C, a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea (S. O. 152, July 24, Div. A.)

The C. O. Camp S. B. Luce, Fisher's Island, is authorized to issue a furlough for two months to Sgt. James Guilfoyle, Co. B (S. O. 153, July 26, Div. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdtrs., E., G., H., and I., Ft. Yates, D. T.; A., B., C., and D., Ft. Sulky, D. T.; K., Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F., Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for ten days, to take effect on the completion of the duties assigned him in S. O. 102 and 103, is granted Capt. James Halloran (S. O., July 20, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Guy Howard, Adj't., is detailed for recruiting service at Fort Yates, D. T., vice 1st Lieut. Robert K. Evans, relieved. (S. O. 68, D. Dakota, July 18.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdtrs., B., D., and H., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I. and K., Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C and E., Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F., Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A., Ft. Bill, Ind. T.; K., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. William Auman is relieved from the operation of S. O. 84 (S. O. 86, July 16, Dept. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdtrs., B., C., D., F., G., H., and K., Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A., Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; E., Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Upon return of Capt. F. E. Trotter to duty, Co. E. Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Fort Klamath, Ore., and take station, relieving Co. K, which will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., and take station (S. O. 77, July 9, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdtrs., E., F., G., and K., Ft. Buford, D. T.; B., C., D., and H., Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I., Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The C. O., Fort Pembina, D. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Sgt. Wm. Itzin, Co. I. (S. O. 65, D. Dakota, July 18.)

16th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdtrs., B., D., and H., Ft. Hayes, Kas.; F., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; and I., Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G and K., Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A and E., Denver, Colo.

Co. F, 18th Inf., Capt. Lloyd, has a record of which any company in the Service should be proud to possess. It has now its full strength, forty-eight men, has not a single man in the guardhouse, but one man on extra duty, and has had but one desertion in three years.—K. C. Times.

17th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdtrs., A., G., H., and I., San Antonio, Tex.; B., C., D., E., and F., Ft. Clark, Tex.; F., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Philip H. Remington, Fort Clark (S. O. 73, July 17, D. Tex.) The station of Co. K is changed from San Antonio to Fort Concho (S. O. 74, July 19, D. Tex.)

S. O. 67 is amended so as to read that Co. I will march from Fort McIntosh to San Antonio and take station (S. O. 74, July 19, D. Tex.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. Philip H. Remington is extended one month (S. O. 72, July 24, Div. M.)

1st Lieut. Simon C. Vedder will report to the C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., by Aug. 10 for duty as construction officer. (S. O. 75, July 21, D. Tex.)

The C. O., Fort Clark will grant a furlough for three months to 1st Sgt. John W. Anness, Co. C (S. O. 73, July 14, D. Tex.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdtrs., A., C., E., G., and I., Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D., F., and H., Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B., Ft. Douglas, Utah; K., Ft. McKinney, W

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqs., A. D. and F. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G and I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; H and K, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; B, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.; C and E, San Carlos, Ariz.

The season of target practice for the companies at Fort Apache is extended to include July 27 (S. O. 82, July 16, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for three months is granted Sergt. Russell Atkinson, Co. I, (S. O. 83, Div. Ariz., July 17.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., G, H, I, and K, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; B, C, E, and F, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; A and D, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Orders 33, Fort Sisseton, D. T., directing 2d Lieut. James O. Green to proceed to Fort Missoula, M. T., upon completion of the transfer of certain property for which he was responsible, is confirmed (S. O. 67, July 16, D. Dak.)

Capt. Edwin J. Stivers, having heretofore been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability (S. O., July 19, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during week ending July 21, 1888.

RETIREMENT.

1st Lieutenant David J. Gibbon, 9th Cavalry, July 16, 1888 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

CASUALTY.

1st Lieutenant James Brennan, 17th Infantry, died July 15, 1888, at Highland, New York.

NOTE.—No list was issued for the week ending July 14, 1888.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Clark, Tex., July 17. Detail: Lieut.-Col. William H. Jordan, Capt. Philip H. Remington, Jacob H. Smith, and Charles T. Withersell, and 1st Lieut. William M. Williams, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ogden Rafferty, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. John M. Cunningham, Zebulon B. Vance, Jr., and Arthur B. Foster, 19th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Parker W. West, 3d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 72, July 14, D. Tex.)

At Fort Ringgold, Tex., July 19. Detail: Lieut.-Col. David H. Cleland and Capt. Albert D. King, 3d Cav.; Capt. William F. Carter, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Edward L. Randall and 2d Lieut. Edward S. Avis, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Jesse McI. Carter, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. James Bayard, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller, 5th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 72, July 14, D. Tex.)

At Fort Robinson, Neb., July 21. Detail: Lieut.-Col. James S. Brisbin, 9th Cav.; Capt. Clarence M. Bailey, 8th Inf.; Capt. Charles Parker, 9th Cav.; Capt. Augustus W. Corliss, 8th Inf.; Capt. Clarence A. Stedman and 1st Lieut. Henry H. Wright, John F. Guiffroye, and Matthias W. Day, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edgar Hubert and 2d Lieut. William A. Mercer, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles J. Stevens, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. George W. Ruthers and Joseph C. Beardsley, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Richard H. Wilson, 8th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 62, July 14, D. Platte.)

At Fort Bliss, Tex., July 24. Detail: Capt. Stevens G. Cowdry, Med. Dept.; Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 1st Lieuts. Thomas M. Woodruff and Charles B. Thompson, Q. M.; 2d Lieuts. Frederick Perkins and Frederick C. Kimball, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Deffrees, 5th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 73, July 17, D. Tex.)

At Fort Marcy, N. M., July 25. Detail: Capt. John J. Clague, C. S. Capt. John W. Pullman, A. Q. M.; Capt. Gregory Barrett, Jr., 10th Inf.; Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn and 2d Lieut. John A. Pennington, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, Adj't., 10th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 83, July 17, D. Ariz.)

At the Post of San Antonio, Tex., July 25. Detail: Capt. James H. Bradford, 19th Inf.; Capt. John B. Johnson, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John R. Myers, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Franklin O. Johnson, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harris L. Roberts, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William H. Hay, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Christian C. Hewitt, Adj't., 19th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 75, July 21, D. Tex.)

At Newport Barracks, Ky., July 26. Detail: Major John S. Witcher, Pay Dept.; Major Edmund C. Bainbridge, 3d Art.; Capt. William A. Elderkin, Sub. Capt.; Capt. John L. Tieron, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Alonso R. Chapin, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Charles W. Foster, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 152, July 25, Div. A.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., July 30. Detail: Capts. Charles Wheaton and Richard J. Eskridge, 23d Inf.; Capt. Harry O. Perley, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor and 2d Lieuts. Edwin P. Pendleton, William H. Allaire, and Daniel B. Devore, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Orlando L. Wieting, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 152, July 25, Div. A.)

At Fort Trumbull, Conn., July 28. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John Mendenhall, Capt. Eugene A. Bancroft, 1st Lieuts. Richard P. Strong, Walter Howe, and Walter S. Alexander, 2d Lieuts. John E. McMahon and Wirt Robinson, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 158, July 25, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at Omaha, Neb., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke; Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Samuel Brock, A. A. G.; Major Justus M. Brown, Surg., and 1st Lieut. Charles S. Black, Asst. Surg. The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Platte will detail a recorder for the Board (S. O. July 20, H. Q. A.)

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at Los Angeles, Cal., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles; Lieut.-Col. Richard H. Alexander, Surg.; Major David L. Huntington, Surg.; Major Merritt Barber, A. A. G., and Major Alonzo S. Kimball, Q. M. The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona will detail a recorder for the Board (S. O. July 20, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Col. Henry L. Abbot, Lieut.-Col. George L. Gillespie, and Major William R. King, is constituted to meet in New York City, at earliest date as practicable for the examination, with a view to their promotion, of the following named officers of the Corps of Engineers: Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Henry C. Newcomer. Upon the completion of the examinations Lieut.-Col. Gillespie and Major King will rejoin their proper stations (S. O. July 25, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.**Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.**

Standing Rock Reservation reports unwanted excitement among the Sioux Indians on the question of opening their reservation, containing 22,000,000 acres of land to the public domain. The commission to discuss the question with the Sioux chiefs arrived Sunday. Last evening, July 23, the Sioux braves formed an immense circle on the prairie and listened to speeches by Chief Justice Grass, Chief Gall, Mad Bear and others. The Indians seemed to be unanimous and almost savage in their opposition to the opening of their reservation.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.
Col. D. C. Houston, Corps of Engrs., in his recent

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annual report says: "The defences of Governor's Island, comprising Fort Columbus, Castle William, South Battery and New Barbette Battery and Fort Wood, are in the same condition they have been for years. For completing the sea wall around Governor's Island an estimate of \$50,000 is submitted, also an additional sum of \$50,000 to replace the dry wall with a permanent masonry wall. Both walls could be built to advantage in a single year. No work has been done during the past and none is contemplated during the coming year at Fort Lafayette, Fort Wood, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Tompkins, Glacis gun battery, Glacis mortar battery, north of Fort Tompkins. Battery Hudson, south mortar battery, North Cliff battery, South Cliff battery, and two gun batteries, Staten Island."

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

BEFORE a G. C. M. at Madison Barracks, N. Y., of which Col. Alexander Piper, 5th Art., is president, was tried Capt. Ira Quinby, 11th Inf.

Charge I.—Violation of the 38th Article of War. Three specifications alleging drunkenness while on guard as officer of the day at Madison Barracks, N. Y., July 2, 1888, and drunkenness at evening parade at Madison Barracks, July 2.

Charge II.—Violation of the 33d Article of War. One specification alleging that he did fail to repair at the time fixed to the place appointed for battalion drill at Madison Barracks, July 2.

Charge III.—Conduct to the prejudice, etc. One specification alleging that he having been called upon by his commanding officer for an explanation of the fact that no officer was with his company at battalion drill, July 2, did fail to make a satisfactory explanation, and did wilfully refuse to account for his own unauthorized absence therefrom.

Plen.—Not guilty. Finding of Charge I and its 3 specifications—Not guilty; of Charge II—Guilty, and of Charge III—Guilty.

Sentence—To be confined to the limits of his post for the period of five months, performing all post duty.

In the foregoing case of Capt. Ira Quinby, 11th Inf., the prosecution was defective in that the two principal witnesses whose circumstances best enabled them to observe the accused officer's condition, and who testified positively that he was drunk when on duty, were not required to state in detail the specific facts upon which their judgment of his condition was based. It is well known that wide differences of opinion exist, even among experts, as to the degree of intoxication which will justify a judgment that an officer is "drunk" within the meaning of the 38th Article of War, or that he is in such a condition as not to be able to properly perform his duty. Hence, even the most positive assertion without the detailed facts upon which it is based amounts in such a case only to the opinion of the witness, which is liable to be controverted by opposite opinions of other witnesses who had similar opportunities of observation.

With the above qualification the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved. The sentence will be duly executed. (G. C. M. O. 59, Div. Atlantic, July 23.)

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.—1888.

Army Contest.—At Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in September. Col. S. E. Blunt, A. D. C., in charge.

Div. Atlantic.—At Fort Niagara, N. Y., the latter part of August. Major W. F. Randolph, 3d Art., I. R. P., in charge.

Div. Pacific.—At Vancouver Barracks about middle of August. Lieut.-Col. I. D. De Russy, 14th Inf., I. R. P., in charge.

Div. Missouri.—At San Antonio, Aug. 24. 2d Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., I. R. P., in charge.

Preliminary practice—First day, Aug. 21, 22, 23 and 24; bull's eye firing. Competition—First day, Aug. 25, skirmish firing; second day, Aug. 27, firing at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yds.; third day, Aug. 28, skirmish firing; fourth day, Aug. 29, firing at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yds. A special contest for selection of the marksmen to compose the division quota for the Army team will follow. The usual gold and silver medals will be awarded as prizes.

Dept. East.—Same as Div. Atlantic.

Dept. California.—Latter part of July at the Presidio. Capt. L. A. Chamberlin, 1st Art., in charge.

The following will report at Dept. headquarters July 30 in connection with the annual Dept. rifle competition: Capt. D. W. Burke, 2d Lieuts. W. P. Goodwin and W. A. Kimball, 14th Inf.; F. B. Andrus and M. O. Hollis, 4th Inf.; D. L. Brainard, 2d Cav.; C. H. Martin, 14th Inf., and H. Hall, 4th Inf. (S. O. 77, D. Columbia, July 9.)

Dept. Arizona.—At Fort Wingate latter part of July. Lieut. S. Reber, 4th Cav., in charge.

The following officers selected as competitors will proceed to Fort Wingate and report not later than July 25: 1st Lieut. F. E. Tripp, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 23d Inf.; W. W. Forsyth, 6th Cav.; W. C. Wren, 10th Inf.; F. DeW. Ramsey, 9th Inf.; John Little, 24th Inf.; R. L. Bullard, 10th Inf.; Letcher Hardeman, 4th Cav., and Alonzo Gray, 6th Cav. The following will report at Fort Wingate not later than July 25, for duty as assistants to the officer in charge of the competition: 1st Lieut. T. S. McCauley, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. R. B. Paddock, 6th Cav.; G. S. Cartwright, 24th Inf.; W. G. Elliott, 9th Inf.; D. W. Fulton, 24th Inf., and T. H. Slavens, 4th Cav. (S. O. 82, D. Arizona, July 10.)

Dept. Texas.—At San Antonio about middle of August. Lieut. O. M. Smith, 22d Inf., I. R. P., in charge. 1st Lt. Francis B. French will report by July 25 to the C. O. of Dept. rifle camp, San Antonio, for duty as adjutant. (S. O. 74, D. Texas, July 19.)

Capt. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d Cav., will report for instructions as to establishing and commanding the Dept. rifle camp near San Antonio. He will move his troop into camp July 25. (S. O. 74, D. Texas, July 19.)

The following will report not later than Aug. 6 at the rifle camp, near San Antonio, for duty in connection with the Dept. rifle competition: 1st Lieut. Alex. McCaugh, 19th Inf.; John C. Tilson, 5th Inf.; James O. Mackay and Henry L. Ripley, 3d Cav.; Thos. M. Deffrees, 5th Inf.; Parker W. West, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Chas. G. Lyman and Richard C. Croxton, 5th Inf., and Arthur B. Foster, 19th Inf. (S. O. 74, D. Texas, July 19.)

2d Lieut. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., having been se-

lected as a competitor for the Department rifle competition, of this year, will report, not later than Aug. 6, 1888, to the commanding officer of the camp at the rifle range near the post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 75, July 21, D. T.)

Dept. Columbia.—At Vancouver Bks., about Aug. 8. Major C. A. Wilkoff, I. R. P., in charge.

Dept. Dakota.—At Fort Snelling about Aug. 8. Major Evan Miles, 25th Inf., I. R. P., in charge.

The following are selected as competitors for places on the Dept. Rifle Team, and will report July 25 at Fort Snelling to Major Evan Miles, 25th Inf., I. R. P.: Capt. Frazier A. Bouteille and 2d Lt. Willard A. Holbrook, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Frederick A. Smith and Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf.; James A. Maney, 15th Inf., and Alfred Reynolds, and 2d Lt. Charles Gerhardt, 20th Inf.; Jno. H. Wills and Wm. E. Bruce, 22d Inf., and George P. Ahern, 25th Inf. (S. O. 67, D. Dakota, July 16.)

Dept. Missouri.—At Fort Leavenworth about Aug. 5. Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav., I. R. P., in charge.

Capt. G. D. Wallace, 7th Cav., is detailed as camp commander and executive range officer in connection with the approaching Dept. rifle contest, and will report, July 25, at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 86, Dept. Mo., July 16.)

The following-named officers, competitors for places on the Department rifle team, will repair to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from their respective stations and report on July 31, to the Assistant Adjutant General at these headquarters: Captain J. W. Powell, Jr., 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. W. Foster, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. Steele, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieutenant W. N. Hughes, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. E. Adair, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. T. Q. Donaldson, 7th Cav. (S. O. 88, July 29, Dept. Mo.)

Dept. Platte.—At the Bellevue Range near Omaha early in August. Major Guy V. Henry, I. R. P., in charge.

Officers in Charge.—Capt. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf., commanding rifle camp; 2d Lieut. Frederick T. Van Lieew, 2d Inf., Adj't; and Signal Officer; 1st Lt. Edward H. Brooke, 21st Inf., Q. M. and Ord. Officer; 1st Lieut. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf., Acting C. S.; 2d Lieut. George Hutcheson, 9th Cav., Statistical and Financial Officer.

Range Officers.—1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf.; William M. Wright, 2d Inf.; James L. Druen, 17th Charles G. Dwyer, 21st Inf.; Edward N. Jones, Jr., 8th Inf., and John C. Gregg, 16th Inf. The senior range officer will have general charge of the range officers, scorers, markers and range party, and will see that all are properly instructed in their required duties.

Competitors Report August 4, 1888—Preliminary Practice.—First day—Monday, Aug. 5—A. M., known distance, 200 and 300 yards; P. M., known distance, 500 and 600 yards. Second day—Tuesday, Aug. 6—A. M., skirmish firing; P. M., known distance, 200 and 300 yards. Third day—Wednesday, Aug. 7—A. M., skirmish firing; P. M., known distance, 500 and 600 yards. Competition—Fourth day—Thursday, Aug. 8—A. M., known distance, 200 and 300 yards; P. M., known distance, 500 and 600 yards. Fifth day—Friday, Aug. 10—A. M., skirmish firing; P. M., known distance, 200 and 300 yards. Sixth day—Saturday, Aug. 11—A. M., skirmish firing; P. M., known distance, 500 and 600 yards. Seventh day—Monday, Aug. 13—presentation of medals.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT MONROE, VA.

UNDER Gen. Tidball's G. O. 37, artillery firing practice with seacoast guns has been resumed. Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art., being the instructor. During any absence of Capt. Mills, Capt. W. P. Vose, 2d Art., takes his place. Lieuts. E. M. Weaver and C. J. Bailey, 1st Art., have been relieved from duty in connection with the measurement of new base lines, and Lieut. E. E. Gayle, 2d Art., has been detailed on that duty. Under instructions from Maj.-Gen. Schofield, Capt. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art., Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. S. M. Foote, 4th Art., have been appointed a board to report upon a design for target and system of recording shots in heavy artillery practice, by Lt. C. A. L. Totten, 4th Art.; also of a pointing table for seacoast artillery firing by 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art. The officers of the post have been invited to examine the drawings and to suggest to the Board any modifications, improvements, or original designs. The post is quite dull now, many of the officers being away on their summer vacation.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JULY 23, 1888.

The 4th Class went into camp July 16. The class is quite small this year. Only 67 candidates were admitted in June, one of whom has since resigned.

The mother of Cadet Harding, 1st Class, died at Highland Falls Monday of heart disease. A leave has been granted Cadet Harding, and much sympathy is felt for him in his affliction.

Gen. and Mrs. Pitcher and Lieuts. W. L. and John Pitcher visited the post Wednesday.

Mrs. Forsyth, widow of Prof. John Forsyth, who was chaplain of the Military Academy for 10 years, died at her home in Newburgh on Tuesday of last week. Mrs. Forsyth, who was quite advanced in years, had been in feeble health for some time past. The funeral took place Saturday.

Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, Md., is here on his annual visit to West Point, to renew old associations. Mr. Latrobe was a cadet in 1818. He stood at the head of his class, that of 1822, when, within a very short time of graduation, he was compelled to resign on account of the death of his father, being the eldest of a large family of children. A medal and certificate, framed and hung in the U. S. M. A. Library attest his proficiency. The monument to Kosciuszko, standing on the parapet of Fort Clinton was designed by Mr. Latrobe. He is an entertaining conversationalist, possessing a remarkably active memory in spite of his advanced years.

The friends of Miss Berard trust that her reappointment as Postmaster will soon be made. The feeling in regard to this matter has been unanimously in Miss Berard's favor.

Lieut. and Mrs. Slocum visited the post about a week ago, remaining a short time.

Col. and Mrs. B. O'Leary and their nieces, the Misses Kerrigan and Mrs. O'Leary, of Washington, are staying at Cranston's.

Mrs. Winslow, mother of Cadet Eben E. Winslow, of the 1st Class, and the parents of Cadet Cosby, of the 3d Class are staying at the West Point Hotel.

Dr. McParlin and family after a long visit will leave this week. Dr. McParlin goes to Omaha; two of his daughters will be placed at school in New York. Mrs. Edward Davis

her daughter and Miss Hardy have gone back to Washington Barracks, having spent about two weeks at West Point. Light battery drill will commence this morning, and will be in charge of Lieut. W. B. Homer. Lieut. Folts has gone. Lieut. Davis leaves this week, the family of Lieut. Gordon has left, but he will remain until Aug. 1; Lieut. Beach until Aug. 28.

The parents of Cadets Cosby and Glasgow are visiting their sons.

Candidates for admission to the Military Academy have been designated as follows:

Frank W. Cee, Manhattan, Kansas.
Edward Taylor, Moscow, Idaho.
Alt.-George Dyson, Minersville, Pennsylvania.
William Chapman Howell, Ogden City, Utah.
Lewis Twining, Copenhagen.

The commissions of the West Point graduates were sent to the President for signature July 25.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

A Bee correspondent writes: "The most eminently enjoyable society events in Omaha are those at the fort, and fortunate is the belle or beau who is favored with an invitation to any social affair conducted by this coterie of hospitable people. On Friday evening the Omaha Lawn Tennis club, on invitation of Mrs. Major Brown and daughters, repaired to this beautiful military retreat. From 6 o'clock until twilight the pretty game of tennis was indulged in on the tennis grounds in front of General Brooke's residence. Meanwhile the fort band disbursed for them some of its lovely airs and added greatly to the enjoyment of the event. Mrs. Brown and her daughters, the Misses Mary and Alice, proved most charming entertainers. At 9 o'clock all repaired to the dance hall. Refreshments were served at an appropriate time and continued until midnight. Among the fort people met in the dance hall were the witty and vivacious Mrs. Lieut. Pickering, the charming Misses Satterthwaite, Miss Sheldon, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Ullo, Miss Kholoff, Miss Multin and numerous others. The party was given in honor of the opening of the club for the season."

The garrison people have become aware of their losses occasioned by the storm, Tuesday morning. Every cellar of the fort was flooded. Some of the officers used them as state rooms. Among the sufferers were Capt. Samuel McKeever, whose store house contained property which was damaged to the extent of \$600. The trial of 1st Lieut. Virgil J. Brumback, 2d Inf., charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, is continued. The cause of the complaint occurred at the rifle range. Lieut. Brumback invited Lieut. Sarson to indulge in some bourbon, and the latter did not care to accept, which exasperated Lieut. Brumback and inspired him to dash the contents of the glass into Sarson's face. The trial might have been averted had Lieut. Brumback consented to apologize.

The Excelsior of July 21 says: "Lieut. Earle left Monday for a month's sojourn in the East.... Lieut. Pickering's family went to the rifle range Saturday on a basket picnic to celebrate Lieut. Pickering's birthday..... Saturday evenings are quite gay, as many of the officers from the rifle range come home to pass the Sabbath. Capts. Mills, Keller and Dempsey came last Saturday; also Lieut. Rowell.... Gen. Joe Johnson lunched with his old friend, Gen. Wheaton, Wednesday..... On Friday last, Lieut. Waring, who has been on detached service for two and a half years at David's Island, returned, accompanied by his wife and sweet young daughter..... The young daughters of Dr. Brown having invited the tennis club from town to join them in a game here, it was played Friday evening while the band discoursed beautiful music..... On Tuesday an elegant lunch was served by Mrs. Col. Fletcher, spread for 12, in honor of Mrs. Gen. Brooke and sister, Mrs. Hill.

NEXTPORT BARRACKS, KY.

BATTERY B, 3d Artillery, is in camp at Marietta, Ohio.

The camp is one of the prettiest spots in all picturesque Marietta. It is a large open space in the upper part of the town, and well shaded by fine old trees. It has also, aside from its present attraction, a great historical interest as well, for in the centre of it is a large elevated square built by its prehistoric mound-builders, and was once connected with the Muskingum River by a covered way, built by the same mysterious hands. On the top of the square is encamped Battery B, 3d U. S. Art., Capt. John L. Tieron, with 31 enlisted men and the usual complement of officers. The other officers of the battery are: C. W. Foster, 1st Lieutenant; Geo. O. Squier, 2d Lieutenant, and A. R. Chapin, Surgeon. Lieut. Squier is here on special detail from the fort at Baltimore.

A local paper says: "The battery has been here for two days, and now the camp is as neat and clean and pleasant as the most particular could desire. It is arranged in the form of rectangle. On the sides are the tents of the men, nine on a side, and at one end is the mess tent. Here is to be found the most complete outfit for supplying the inner man. Evidently Uncle Sam has full knowledge that 'civilized man cannot live without cocks.' At the other end of the camp are the officers' quarters, with the headquarters tent in the centre, and on both sides the temporary homes of the officers present. Here and there may be seen couches which indicate a woman's hand, for Capt. Tieron has with him his daughter and her cousin, Miss Bainbridge. The hammocks and the other conveniences of the fair guests give the whole scene a home-like air which without them would be wanting, while a tepee rink hanging in one of the tents showed that though its occupant was a soldier, he had not forgotten the ways and pleasures of civilization. The men were happy, healthy and intelligent looking, and the officers—well, U. S. Army officers are never anything but perfect gentlemen."

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Gen. McCook and Capt. McArthur have gone to Michigan to be absent one week.

Lieut. Torrey, 6th Inf., has arrived from Fort Lewis, Col., the first of a number of officers detailed for duty on the range. He will be the guest of Lieut. Byrne, Adj't, 6th Cav.

Lieut. Koehler, 6th Cav., lost a fine horse in the burning of Clark Byrn's stable on Thursday.

Lieut. W. H. Smith, 10th Cav., has arrived from Arizona, and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Eggleston,

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Adm'l S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard to be fitted out for a foreign cruise. Will be some two months under repair.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Newport, R. I., July 19. Will shortly return to New York, and proceed on usual summer cruise with the other vessels of the squadron.

OSSIPPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Arrived at Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, July 24.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, (f. s. n. a. s.), Captain Arthur R. Yates.

Secretary Whitney has approved the recommendation of the Board of Survey, and the Pensacola, now at the Navy-yard, New York, will be sent to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., to have the necessary repairs made, in order to fit her for the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. Admiral Luce has been directed by the Secretary of the Navy to facilitate the work. The original idea was to have the ship repaired at New York, but the Secretary decided to send her to Norfolk last Tuesday. The survey showed that her condition for a ship so long in the service, to be very fair and sound. The estimated cost to fit her for a three years' cruise is \$43,737, or seven per cent. of the cost of a new ship. New boilers are now on hand and will be used in her, and when completed the ship will be of service for six or seven more years.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. At New York.

S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adm'l D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Pigman. Was to sail the latter part of May for east Coast of Brazil. Reported at Punta Arenas, June 25.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. At Navy-yard, New York. Has been assigned to duty on the South Atlantic Station, and will sail soon for Montevideo.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. a. a. s.), Comdr. F. W. Dickins. Arrived at Rosario, July 11.

European Station—A. R.—Adm'l Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Reported at Copenhagen, Denmark, July 13. Will take part in the reception tendered Emperor William of Germany on the occasion of his visit to St. Petersburg, Russia.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt. T. F. Kane. At Gibraltar July 23, as reported by cable.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Reported by cable to have arrived at Trieste June 23.

Pacific Station—Rear Adm'l L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (with the exception of the Trenton and Alert) until further orders, to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Honolulu May 1. All well. Expecting orders to return to Samoa. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Callao, Peru, July 14. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

Orders have been sent by cable to Comdr. Farquhar, senior officer present, at Callao, Peru, authorizing him to have the Alert repaired there.

The Alert is ordered to Honolulu, when her repairs at Callao are finished.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, July 24.

MONONGAHELA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Store Ship. Commander S. H. Baker. At San Francisco, Cal. Will be overhauled and cleaned, and sent to Pacific Station as storeship, with headquarters at Payta, Peru.

MONOCAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office. Left Apia, Samoa, for Honolulu, June 3. Ordered to San Francisco for repairs and a new crew. Her arrival may be looked for at San Francisco in August.

NIPIK, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Mail should be addressed in care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Arrived at Callao, Peru, June 13. Department cabled her to remain at that port until further orders.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. Sailed from Nanaimo, British Columbia May 14, en route to Alaska.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. At Callao June 1. All well. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker. At Honolulu, June 29, and will remain until further orders.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adm'l Ralph Chandler.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. At Yokohama, June 8, repairing boilers, which will be finished about the middle of July or 1st of August. Will then proceed to New York via Cape of Good Hope, in compliance with Department order of May 5, 1888.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. To relieve the Palos. Sailed from Yokohama June 4, for Chemulpo, Korea, touching at Nagasaki.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Burwell. June 8, at Whampoa Anchorage, below Canton, with U. S. Minister Denby and family on

board. Thence proceed to Shanghai and Japan. Comdr. W. C. Wise has been ordered to command, and left per steamer from San Francisco, Cal., June 30.

Orders issued to send the Juniata home via Suez Canal. Can be expected home early part of Dec.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Yokohama, Japan, June 8. Admiral Chandler will ship flag to the Marion upon departure of the Brooklyn.

MONOCAY, 3d rate 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama, Japan, June 8, awaiting orders of Navy Department. She will be condemned and sold on station.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. Ordered by Department, June 26, to remain at Honolulu until arrival of cadets assigned to her.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Chemulpo, Korea, June 8, and was to proceed on a cruise to the Northern ports of China, when relieved by the Essex.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Robt. Boyd. At Navy yard, New York, to be fitted out as the flagship of the Asiatic Station. Will not be ready for about 3 months.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Charles J. Train. At Baltimore, Md.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Edwin White. At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard.

SARATOGA, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Newport, R. I., at last accounts.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. New York Navy yard, being fitted for sea. Will be ready early in August.

CONSTITUTION, sails, 10 guns. Commander P. F. Harrington. Ordered to return to Annapolis, Md. Arrived there on July 11.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va., being repaired.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Philip. Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Francisco, Cal., refitting.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. On her summer cruise. Sailed from Southampton, Eng-land, June 10, for Lisbon.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 22 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 howitzers, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads Ajax, Catskill, Lehigh, Manhattan and Wyandotte, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Chicago—At New York Navy-yard, being fitted for sea. Will not be ready for several months.

Kearsarge—At Navy-yard, Kittery, Me., being repaired.

Havford—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Iroquois—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., being repaired. Will be ready for sea about Nov. 1.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed Solomon Van Dyke superintendent of mills at the New York Navy-yard, vice Daniel Laird, dismissed.

SECRETARY WHITNEY drew a requisition on Tuesday for \$121,500 in favor of Pay Insp. Chas. Eldredge, now in charge of the Navy Pay Office at Philadelphia. This large sum of money is for the purpose of paying the ninth instalment to the Messrs. Cramp for work done on the Baltimore and gunboats 1 and 2.

The second of the special course of lectures on subjects relating to electricity was given at the Torpedo Station, July 20, by Prof. Elihu B. Thomson, of the Thomson-Houston dynamo works at Lynn, Mass., the subject being the dynamo. There was a large attendance. Comdr. Goodrich introduced the speaker.

Bins were opened on Monday by Secretary Whitney for steel for use in the construction of the armored ship Texas to be built at the Norfolk Navy-yard. The lowest bidders for 920 tons of steel plates, Parke Bros. and Co., of Pittsburgh, \$73,963; for 508 tons of steel, Shafer, Carnegie, Phipps and Co., of Pittsburgh, \$43,265; 100 tons steel rivets, same firm, \$8,602.

As yet no definite course has been mapped out by Adm'r Luce for the annual summer cruise of the ships of his squadron. The Pensacola and Atlanta will be repaired, which will leave only the Galena, Ossipee and Yantic. The Department has been i

communication with Admiral Luce as to suggestions concerning a summer cruise of the squadron, but nothing has as yet been settled.

The circular prescribing specifications for inspection of steel for use in the construction of the engines and boilers of the armored cruiser *Maine*, has received the approval of the Secretary of the Navy and copies are now ready for distribution.

The search for the treasure on board the British sloop of war *Braak*, sunk near the Delaware Breakwater in 1798, has commenced and the expedition started July 20 from Camden. Lt. Charles A. Adams and Ensign George P. Blow, U. S. N., have charge of the expedition. The *Braak* was commanded by Capt. James Drew with a complement of 86 men, and carried 16 guns. On May 25, 1798, while in the vicinity of the Delaware Breakwater, a sudden squall of wind laid her on her beam ends, when she immediately filled with water and went down. It is asserted that in her hold at the time were between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000 in gold, which had been captured from a Spanish ship bound from La Plata for Spain.

The Washington correspondent of the *Mobile Register* gives the details of movement to establish a Naval school at Mobile to be chartered by the State as a stock company, the superintendent and naval instructors to be commissioned militia officers. The scheme originated with and is being directed by Lt. Carlo F. Zeilinger Caracristi, lately connected with the Maryland Military and Naval Academy, the eldest son of Col. J. F. Zeilinger Caracristi, formerly of the corps of engineers of the Austrian Army, and now a prominent civil engineer and architect at Richmond, Va. He is a relative of Baron Von Hess, late commander of the Austro Hungarian Army, was born near Verona, Italy, derived a thorough military education and has studied naval sciences for several years.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JULY 25.—Surgeon J. B. Parker to the Navy-yard, Boston, Aug. 15.

JULY 27.—Surgeon Charles H. White to the Trenton as fleet surgeon Pacific Squadron, by steamer from New York, Aug. 1.

Assistant Surgeon John F. Uri to the Receiving Ship Franklin.

Detached.

JULY 25.—Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose from the Navy-yard, Boston, Aug. 15, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 27.—Cadet Engineer Solon Arnold from the Boston and ordered to Pittsburg in connection with steel for new cruisers.

Medical Inspector A. Hudson from the Trenton on reporting of his relief and will return home and report arrival.

Commissioned.

Albert McD. McCormick to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from July 23.

Retiring Board.

A Naval Retiring Board consisting of Commodore A. W. Weaver, Captain R. R. Wallace, Commander Silas W. Terry, Med. Director David Kindleberger, and Medical Inspector H. M. Wells is now in session at the Navy Department and a number of officers will be ordered to appear before it.

Leave.

The following officers have been granted leave of absence during the month of August:

Lieutenant F. J. Milligan, Commander E. M. Shepard, Pay Director Chas. H. Eldredge for one month from Aug. 8; Boatswain J. H. Brown, Lieut.-Commander B. S. Richards, Surgeon Jas. R. Waggener, Lieutenant W. B. Caperton.

Lieutenant DeW. Coffman, Chief Engineer Wm. H. Harris, Surgeon T. C. Heyl, Lieut.-Commander Geo. A. Norris, Lieut.-Commander Chas. H. Stockton, during August.

P. A. Surgeon Oliver Diehl granted leave of absence for one month from Aug. 30.

Medical Inspector A. A. Hoehling granted leave of absence for one month from Aug. 2.

Pay Director Rufus Parks granted leave until Oct. 1 next.

Sailmaker Wm. Redstone granted leave of absence for two months.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1888.

To the Senate of the U. S.:

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved July 9, 1888, entitled "an act to fix the status in the Navy of certain cadet engineers," I nominate the following named cadet engineers to be asst. engineers in the Navy to rank from June 1, 1888, to follow in the order mentioned, immediately after the name of Asst. Engr. Wm. D. Weaver, viz.:

Gustav Kammerring, Kenneth McAlpine, Wm. Steward Smith, Lloyd Bankson, Clarence H. Matthews, (subject to physical examination); DeWitt Redgrave, Robert Steward, Jr., Wm. W. White, Bias C. Sampson, Solon Arnold, Martin A. Anderson, Albert Moritz.

And the following cadet engineers to be asst. engineers in the Navy to rank from July 1, 1884, in the order mentioned, immediately after the name of Asst. Engr. Chas. E. Romnell, viz.:

Clarence C. Willis, Frank H. Conant, Harry G. Leopold, Robert B. Higgins, Willis B. Day, John C. Leonard, (subject to physical examination); Ward P. Winchell, Andrew McAllister, (subject to physical examination).

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Changes on the Asiatic Station.

Rear Admiral Chandler has reported the following changes in the personnel of the squadron: Ensign Hugh Rodman, transferred from the *Essex* to the *Palos*; Ensign W. R. Shoemaker, from the *Palos* to the *Brooklyn*, and Cadet Engineer R. Stewart, Jr., from the *Monocacy* to the *Marion*. The report was received at the Navy Department, July 23.

ANNUAL SALARIES, UNITED STATES NAVY. COMPILED FROM REGISTER OF JANUARY, 1888.

	One Year's Total	Average Capital,"
8 Admirals	\$55,440	\$6,920
10 Commodores	89,220	8,920
45 Captains	103,085	3,024
85 Commanders	256,680	3,019
74 Lieutenant-Commanders	197,133	2,641
250 Lieutenants	500,070	2,000
75 Junior Lieutenants	131,650	1,756
178 Ensigns	216,800	1,218
725	\$1,650,000	\$2,276
15 Medical Directors	\$50,510	\$3,367
15 Medical Inspectors	58,740	3,916
58 Surgeons	148,760	2,975
58 Passed Assistant Surgeons	121,575	2,098
21 Assistant Surgeons	35,440	1,687
169	\$418,025	\$2,610
12 Pay Directors	\$50,000	\$3,892
13 Pay Inspectors	40,545	3,811
45 Paymasters	141,410	3,220
24 Passed Assistant Paymasters	50,016	2,084
15 Assistant Paymasters	23,495	1,600
110	\$323,064	\$2,937
70 Chief Engineers	\$21,300	\$3,306
79 Passed Assistant Engineers	178,555	2,200
51 Assistant Engineers	58,885	1,684
200	\$405,800	\$2,479
469	\$1,232,800	\$2,631
1194	\$2,883,949	\$2,415

NOTE.—Engineers average more on account of larger number at sea. Commanders average less, so few at sea. (Few ships.)

SUMMER CRUISE OF THE CONSTELLATION.

ANNAPOLIS Roads, July 23.

The *Constellation* left New London July 2, and in consequence of contrary winds we were compelled to beat our way down the coast, taking over a week to reach the Capes, as compared with our quick trip of forty-eight hours from the Capes to New London on our way up. We anchored off New London on the day of the Yale-Harvard race, but were not allowed to go ashore to see it; in fact we were only granted liberty on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, and that seemed to be enough for the majority of the cadets, as we evidently struck New London at a dull time of the season.

We spent the glorious Fourth at sea. In the morning the usual sea routine was carried on, but in the afternoon, thanks to the efforts of the 1st Class, a programme of sports was gotten up in which a great many of the blue jackets took part, the cadets being interested spectators.

The usual lessons in seamanship and navigation continue for the 1st Class. The amount of work they are doing is simply astonishing; they have a certain time in which to write up these lessons, and besides are compelled to go on deck to drill and to work ship, which in itself occupies a good portion of the time. The cruise is entirely different from the expectations of the cadets; the 1st Class had expected to have less theoretical work in seamanship and more that is practical, but it is just the reverse: there is fully half of the class that have not been on the bridge at all, and those that have had the pleasure have not been asked to do anything but tack ship, which with this ship requires nothing but putting down the helm. The 3d classmen had no lesson at all until the 5th of July, when they were assigned their first lesson.

It was the intention of the captain to cruise around North, entering a new port every Saturday for the purpose of giving the cadets liberty and making the ports to which we were going were New Haven, Newport, Belfast, and Portsmouth. Coming back to Annapolis we lost a punishment to the 1st Class for not reporting the hazing aboard ship. No doubt it does appear funny to one knowing nothing about ship life that we should all be aboard the same ship and know nothing of what the lower classmen are doing, but when they consider that the first classmen have their entire time occupied with other things, and that they never get around and talk with the lower classes, it is not so hard to account for it.

The 16 unfortunate cadets of the 2d Class, with all their goods and effects, were sent aboard the *Santee* where they will be kept under arrest during the continuance of the Court-martial. Some of the cadets of the 4th Class that have been ill-treated are Low, Sparks, Mallison, Davison, Douglas and Payne. Comdr. C. D. Signsnes is president of the Court and Ensign F. J. Haessler is Judge-Advocate. The other members are Lieut.-Comdr. B. F. Tilley and C. S. Sperry.

Coming back here has certainly divided the cruise up well and kept it from dragging along on our hands. The chief subject of conversation among the cadets at this time is leave, when they will get it, how they will spend it and how they will go home. If possible, a game of ball will be arranged between the 1st and 2d Classes while the ship is here.

Naval Cadet Hooker, of the 4th Class, has been confined to his hammock during the whole cruise.

It may be interesting to some to know that we have not had the slightest gunnery drill yet, in fact, we have not "cast loose and provided the battery" a single time, but then we have at least six weeks more in which all of these things may be done.

Mr. Offley, of Washington, and Judge Phelps and sons of Baltimore, were visitors to the ship. Both gentlemen have sons in the 1st Class.

Where the regular cruise hop will be given this year is undecided. It is settled that it will not be at New London and the committee are undecided between Fortres Monroe and Annapolis. There have been numerous requests for us to have it here and a number of the committee are in favor of it.

In a drill aboard ship last Monday everyone was suddenly startled with the terrorizing cry of "man overboard." The life buoy was dropped and life boat lowered. Cadet McDougall, of the 1st Class, had the misfortune to have some one above him step on his head, the result being that he was so badly frightened as to lose his hold and drop; he fell only from the bulwarks and before the boat was underway he had swam to the ladder and climbed over the quarter, much to the amusement of the crew.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The investigation into the Brooklyn Navy-yard frauds disclosed a minor case of stealing, and another clerk connected with the store house is in Raymond Street Jail, making a third arrest. The charge which is made against Thomas Shea is that of stealing one barrel of pork. It is said that while clerk in the Department he sent a barrel of pork which belonged to the Navy-yard to a restaurant and sold it. He said he was innocent of any crime and that whatever he had done as clerk in the Department was under orders from a superior. Laird

has also had a charge of stealing preferred against him.

The inquest is composed of Paymasters Allen and Loomis and J. M. Heiskell, the latter from the Department of Justice. The nature of the testimony offered by suspected and unsuspected employees is shrouded in mystery. U. S. Marshal Stafford said to a *Herald* reporter: "It is the big game we are after. Laird and Shea were certainly directed in what they did by their superiors. The extensive publication of the case has, I fear, put some of the men we want out of the way."

THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

The announcement that the new Russian ironclad *Tchesme* has gone on a cruise along the Crimean coast, is too important to be passed over. Russia, it now appears, has complete and afloat an ironclad capable of facing the whole Turkish fleet and sending most of the vessels belonging to it to the bottom. It is now five years since Russia began building in the Black Sea a new fleet of ironclads, and in the meantime Turkey, who previously possessed a naval preponderance, has done absolutely nothing. Russia, at length, can assert her old predominance afresh, and with the gradual completion of the remaining ironclads under course of construction, will not only prove formidable antagonist to Turkey, but also to any other power attempting to send an attacking squadron on the Euxine. The *Tchesme*, the *Sinope*, and the *Catherine the Great* are ironclads of the first category, belted throughout with 18-in. armor, and armed with six 12-in. and seven 6-in. guns. The *Tchesme* is 314 ft. long, 69 ft. broad, 21 ft. deep, and has a displacement of 10,150 tons. The engines are of 11,500 indicated horse-power, and work up to 15½ knots. The largest Turkish ironclad is the frigate *Mesoodiyah* of 9,000 tons, carrying twelve 18-ton guns and steaming at 14 knots. The *Mesoodiyah* was built at Blackwall 15 years ago, and although still a fine vessel would have scarcely any chance of success in a combat with the *Tchesme*. According to all accounts the new Russian ironclad is a well built vessel, and being an orthodox craft, devoid of the vagaries which rendered the *Popofskas* the laughing stock of Russia as well as the ridicule of Europe, may be expected to give a good account of herself when the next war occurs.—Engineering.

(From the New York Times.)

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THERE could scarcely be a greater contrast between the methods used in two great engineering enterprises than is shown in the case of the Panama and Nicaragua Canals. The work on the Panama Isthmus was undertaken without the aid of adequate surveys, and has been carried on with great extravagance and waste. Abundant evidence of the company's failure to procure information without which it could not hope to be successful, and of the enormous waste due to such failure, could be cited, but it will be sufficient to speak of its treatment of the Chagres problem and of the difference between the two tidal levels. Although it was apparent when the company was formed that the permanence of the canal must depend upon the control of the Chagres, a river crossed many times by the line of the canal and subject to great and sudden floods, no provision for the restraint of the stream has been made, and not until two years after the beginning of the work were records of the river's varying flow obtained. For years after the company had begun operations M. de Lesseps continually declared that the canal would be an open and unobstructed waterway from sea to sea. Then he discovered that it would be necessary to take into account the great difference in the tidal levels at the two terminal ports, and at so late a day sought from experts information as to the facts and advice as to what action was required. When those facts were procured and the advice obtained the company had spent \$150,000,000 in its work.

Preparations for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal have been made carefully. The surveys of Lull's party have been the foundation of more complete examinations and measurements, and by each survey the route has been improved and the probable cost cut down. In the *Engineering News* of July 14 are published maps which show the results of the survey undertaken in December last. As compared with the route selected in 1885, this latest route has nearly ten miles more of slack-water navigation, and consequently the line on which excavations must be made is almost ten miles shorter. The plans now under consideration provide for about five miles of slack-water navigation in the short section between the lake and the Pacific. This is to be obtained by building a dam 71 feet high across the course of the Rio Grande.

In this way a long basin may be made. In none of the previous surveys has such a basin found a place. By means of other dams navigation at the level of the lake may be extended eastward in the valley of the San Juan and San Francisco Rivers until there shall remain between the lake and the sea only 18 miles of excavated canal. In the eastern division there is to be one formidable cutting three miles long averaging 149 feet in depth, but the estimate of the cost of this is only \$11,953,000—a small sum in comparison with the money required for the Culebra in the Panama route. The estimate of total cost on the basis of the survey of 1885 was about \$64,000,000, and it does not appear that a revision made upon the basis of the latest survey will add much to it. Indeed, it may be decreased.

The debt incurred by the Panama Company thus far exceeds \$400,000,000, and it is admitted that the completion of a lock canal on the Panama route will require at least \$120,000,000 more in cash.

FORT BUFORD, D. T.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Kansas City Times writes: "We had 14 sharpshooters on June 29, but 10 of the officers having reported that he thought he had been dishonest marking on June 27, 28 and 29. Col. Crofton caused a board of officers to investigate the matter. The board found there had been a *ludicrous* marking, as there were about 150 scores of wood which targets did not show, but as all the targets could not be found the colonel thought there was not sufficient proof that there had been any dishonest marking, but nevertheless decided that all sharpshooters' scores be omitted from this season's reports, so we have none."

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MONDAY of this week, July 28, 1888, was the third anniversary of the death of General U. S. Grant, an occasion not forgotten by many of the American people.

THE several centres for the rifle competitions of 1888 are now in a state of activity and energy and will so be maintained until the contests are over. In another column we give the orders, etc., for the week affecting these competitions.

GENERAL SHERIDAN keeps on improving and the air and surroundings of Nonquitt seem to be agreeing with him capitally. A despatch of July 25 reports Dr. Yarrow as saying that his distinguished patient will be out on the piazza within a few weeks and that he will be about again before cold weather. The doctor is further quoted as saying: "The General's trouble is valvular disease of the heart alone. There is no other disease."

GENERAL CASEY, the new Chief of Engineers, received his commission July 28, and immediately assumed charge of the office. Although he has been overrun with visitors, who called to extend congratulations, he has been able to transact a great deal of business, and is already showing himself a thorough master of the situation. He has been occupied most of the week in studying the provisions of the River and Harbor bill, in order that he may be prepared to advise with the President before he approves the bill. With a large appropriation for river and harbor improvements and probably a liberal sum for fortifications to be disbursed, this promises to be a busy year for all the officers of the Engineer Corps, and the Service is, therefore, to be congratulated at having such a capable and enthusiastic officer to control these important affairs.

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ARMYNAVY.

ENGLAND'S DANGER.

"CAN England hold her own," is the question discussed by a writer in the June number of the London "Fortnightly." Her dangers are great and real, he contends, and it is the object of the article to direct attention to the folly of disregarding professional opinion. It is essential that it should be understood that Lord Wolseley's "confession of faith" as to the national danger is only an expression of what has been again and again before the Ministry in official communications.

First, then, it must be remembered that in those great wars of the past which Professor Seeley calls "the Wars for Colonial Empire," England was relatively a poor country attacking richer nations. That fact called out all the energy and ambition, not only of her soldiers and sailors, but of men everywhere throughout the country. From the time of Drake onwards numbers of private individuals selected as the road to honor and fortune the devotion of their energies and private resources to attacking the public enemy. England then had everything to gain and nothing to lose; now the reverse is the case. More than half of all the commerce of the world is in English hands, and in the remaining half her interests are so great that it would be more nearly true to say that English interests are involved in at least three-fourths of the ocean commerce of the world.

And whereas the dominions of her chief enemy the Czar lie altogether, her territories are scattered over the world in at least fifty different groups, each by itself exposed to attack and separated by such spaces as those which divide Hong Kong and Melbourne from Newfoundland and Vancouver's Island. Her commerce lies exposed to any hostile cruiser in the Broad Pacific from Cape Horn and Vancouver to Melbourne and Yedo, and among the numberless seas, creeks and bays from Melbourne, Cape Town and Cape Horn northwards to Newfoundland and the Baltic.

If a single Alabama was able to effect all the mischief that it did to American commerce, transferring to other flags twenty vessels for one that it attacked, what effect would not one cruiser now have upon a commerce which is at least a hundredfold of the commerce of America as it then was? It is not wealth alone that is thus risked; it is England's very food, of which at least one-third now comes to her across the seas.

Russia has retained the right of privateering, which England has abandoned, and could take advantage of the concentration of her fleet to sweep English commerce from the seas. France is at work connecting the Mediterranean by a great ship canal with the Bay of Biscay, so that the whole French fleet can be transferred to either sea without their knowing in England what is going on. Last February a rumor was current that England had entered into an alliance with Italy, by which she had under

taken to protect Italy from a naval attack. France had good reasons for wishing to know the truth. The French fleet was ordered to Genoa. The French dock yards were busy with the preparations of war-vessels for sea. A rumor of an intended attack on Spezzia was spread. The English fleet moved in response to the challenge, that gave the answer to the question which France thus asked. For the moment French statesmen had gained all that they desired. The French admiral who had been placed in command of the mock expedition went on to another station. Had he been in earnest the English admiral must either have fled ignominiously to shelter under the guns of Malta, or have had the yet more terrible experience of having every English vessel sunk; ship being compared with ship and gun with gun. Even if he escaped this fate the Englishman would be compelled to return to harbors which contain no guns with which to refit.

And without the protection of her fleet where would England be? Lord Wolseley declared in the House of Lords that if a hostile force of say 100,000 men were to land upon English shores there is no reason why that force, properly led, should not take possession of London. With the addition of eleven thousand men asked for her army would be considerably less than in 1860. The £3,500,000 provided for purposes of defence will be almost entirely required for heavy artillery in Portsmouth and some foreign ports. Curiously and characteristically enough not a penny has been allowed for the necessary ammunition without which the guns will be useless.

Of the English artillery, fifteen batteries out of fifty-three at home are armed with an excellent weapon, the 12-pdr. gun, probably the best in Europe. England has ten batteries armed with the 13-pounder, a fair gun. She has also ten batteries armed with the 16-pounder, a gun too heavy for use, causing a fearful destruction to its carriage with a recoil that makes it quite unavailable. All the remainder of her batteries at home, and all the batteries with one exception in India, are armed with the 9-pounder, which Lord Wolseley has again and again publicly described as an infamous gun, the worst gun used by any army in Europe. The foreign critics who were present a year or two ago at the great manœuvres in India unanimously expressed the same opinion. Three of these various guns are muzzle loaders, one, the best, is a breech loader. So, in addition to a mixture of four different sizes of ammunition, there would result a mixture of two entirely different kinds of ammunition, breech loader and muzzle loader.

The Volunteers have no organization whatever for fighting, no proper equipment, no staff to unite their battalions together, no supply carts or horses for either ammunition or food. Nor has England any longer the advantage of fighting with free men against conscripts. The best blood of all the European nations is by the distinct will and purpose of the nations, far more than of their rulers, in arms. The nations are in arms. Moreover, the clumsy armies of the past, which it took months to prepare for war, are gone everywhere but in England. Napoleon took three months to get ready for Waterloo; 2,500,000 Frenchmen are now ready for the call and within a week a host ten times that of Napoleon would be ready, not merely to move across a parade ground, but to march, and subeist, and fight. England has been steadily reducing her debt ever since the Crimean War while France has increased her annual interest account from 386 millions of francs to 836 millions. The larger part of this increase represents expenditures on rearmament, fortifications, and military supplies, and the indemnity paid to Germany, almost all of which has been expended for warlike preparation. Such is the gloomy picture presented in the Fortnightly, the only consoling reflection being that whereas the capital of the public debt of France about equals the national income, the capital of the public debt of England with all its long inheritance of the past, is half the national income. Of course this pessimistic view of England's situation has not been allowed to go unchallenged, but so far Wolseley and his allies have the best of the contention. Every word said as to England's want of proper preparation or contingencies applies with tenfold force to this country.

THE CASE OF BIRD FLETCHER.

SEVERAL months ago we referred to the fact that a number of ex-Army officers dismissed during the past twenty years under sentences of Courts-martial, were pushing their claims for restoration on the ground taken by the Supreme Court in the well-known Runkle case, that the President had not actually approved by affixing his signature to the orders of dismissal. We also stated that the Secretary of War had directed an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining just what officers had been dismissed under such circumstances, and expressed the opinion that, notwithstanding the absurd opinion of the courts in the Runkle case that the President could not delegate his authority to the Secretary of War for approval of Court-martial cases, these ex-officers would be cut off from any chance of restoration for the reason that their places had been filled by subsequent appointments or promotions. Under the ruling in the Blake case this was manifest, for in that case the Supreme Court held that an officer was deprived of his commission upon the appointment and confirmation of another person for the same position.

That this is the view now taken by the War Department is evidenced from the fact that, after obtaining the names of all the officers who were dismissed by sentences of Courts-martial not actually approved by the President, the Department has seen fit to take action at the present time in only one of the many cases. This was in the case of Captain Bird L. Fletcher, U. S. A., retired, referred to last week. He was tried on charges of over payment of debts and dismissed, to take effect July 24, 1872. To offset any further claim that this ex-officer might make for back pay, President Cleveland on July 5 approved the proceedings in this case in the manner shown in an order issued from the War Department July 12 and published last week. It was not deemed necessary for action of this kind in any of the other cases for the reason that the officers when dismissed were on the active list and with but few, if any, exceptions, their places were at once filled by promotion of other officers. Besides, the original proceedings in Fletcher's case did not, by some mistake, bear the marks of Presidential approval, either by signature of the President or the Secretary of War.

It is generally thought by those who have looked into the matter that Fletcher will now have a strong claim for back pay from date of dismissal, July 24, 1872, to July 5, 1888, the date of President Cleveland's approval, for two reasons, viz.: that being a retired officer his place was not filled by the appointment and confirmation of another officer, and, secondly, because the presidential approval at this time is proof positive that the proceedings had not been legally passed upon before. It will be necessary, however, for the claimant to go through the courts for any relief he may expect to obtain.

REPRESENTATIVE OATES, of Alabama, introduced in the House a bill requiring all cadets hereafter appointed to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, or to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, in addition to the oath now required of them, to subscribe to the following:

And I do further solemnly swear that I never will, directly or indirectly, solicit, seek, influence or attempt to influence the President or Congress of the United States, or any member thereof, to cause my promotion in the military or naval service of the United States or retirement therefrom, or to increase my compensation, salary, pension, pay or allowance in any respect or to any extent whatsoever, so help me God.

We would suggest as a substitute the following oath, to be taken by the President and each of the members of Congress:

I do further solemnly swear that I will never permit myself to be influenced, directly or indirectly, in any appointment I may make, or may solicit to be made, in the military, naval or civil service of the United States by the entreaties of any applicant for such appointment or by the solicitation of his friends.

To pass such a bill as this proposed by Mr. Oates is to plead the baby act. If he is not able to resist the pressure of solicitation his proper course would be to resign. We should be glad to see the end he has in view secured, but we doubt much whether this is the best way to accomplish the result. Members of Congress can easily rid themselves of the pressure of solicitation on the part of Army and Navy officers by simply endorsing on the back of their communications "respectfully referred to the Secretary of War" (or Navy), and forwarding them to the

other end of the Avenue. If they wish to be polite they can prepare a circular letter to be sent to the writers of such letters, notifying them of the disposition made of their communications. To solemnly enact that officers should swear not to approach Congress is absurd. Besides it is a reflection upon the great body of the Services who are not in the habit of interfering with legislation. Why should self-respecting men be humiliated by being required to take such an oath?

In an article on the influence of modern gun-cotton shells in the attack on, and design of, fortifications, which appears in the *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Artillerie und Genie*, the author says: "In summing up, we may affirm even from the point of view of cost that in future a fort must consist of a single armored cupola whose masonry substructure is protected by a thick covering of earth, provided with a hard upper surface layer; under this protection the bomb-proof spaces must find a place, whilst a curved flanking parapet must inclose the protection at both ends, arranged for infantry, and connected with a broad space, which surrounds the whole work, furnished with impediments as a protection against assault. This security against assault depends chiefly on the mutual support afforded by the intervals between the forts not surpassing at most 1,500 m. The forts thus protect the whole of the ground in front. For fire to the front position—guns in open emplacements can no longer form a part of the armament of forts. In their stead in the forts the necessary position guns must be placed in spacious, rotating armored turrets, their chief object being to enfilade the ground in front of the intermediate positions and of the adjacent forts, for which purpose their direct fire must cover this ground, at the same time they must be protected from the enemy's direct fire or curved fire at short distance, so as to be able to take part in the final stages of the defence, and in order that they may accomplish this they must be as much as possible concealed from the enemy's observation, though disposed so that at a given moment they may take their share in opposing the enemy's batteries, both by direct fire at long range, and by indirect fire when required." The writer holds that General Brühlmont is mistaken in assuming that masonry 1 in. thick with 5 in. of earth covering will offer sufficient protection. A great extension of armor protection alone offers adequate protection against gun-cotton shells. For this the latest trials at Felixdorf in June, 1887, demonstrates that chilled cast iron is the only satisfactory material, the Krupp steel armor being entirely destroyed.

THE Pensacola Commercial, in a recent issue, complained bitterly and with unwarranted rage, of a little editorial paragraph which appeared in the JOURNAL giving the expectation of a visit of yellow fever this summer as the reason for the transfer of the garrison from Fort Barrancas to Huntsville, Ala. It charges us with being "liberal in the promulgation of baseless ideas, all the more remarkable for the injury they are calculated to inflict upon an unoffending section;" and, further on, sarcastically intimates that, "knowing so much, the JOURNAL might be kind enough to advise an apprehensive public of the date upon which the scourge will put in an appearance, so that everybody will have an opportunity of making himself scarce." It can hardly be necessary for us to say that we have no desire to injure Pensacola, or any other section, for that matter, and still less desire to promulgate "baseless ideas" of any kind. We have the best authority for the assertion that the troops abandoned their post for the reason assigned; and, had we not, the unfortunate history of the locality, the silent testimony of its cemeteries, and its literature of saffron death, would abundantly bear us out in ascribing that cause for their absence during the dangerous season.

In the event of the pending bills for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War and an Assistant Secretary of the Navy becoming laws during the present session, it is the general opinion among those who have given the matter consideration that Mr. A. T. Heard, Secretary Endicott's private secretary, and Mr. A. W. Fletcher, Secre-

tary Whitney's chief assistant, will be the appointees.

"THE new French infantry regulations have seen the light, but ours will be for some time delayed," says a London correspondent of the *New York Times*. "The Gauls have drawn a proper distinction between an attacking, and what may be called an 'edging' movement, the latter being intended to push an enemy back, so to say, by inches here and there. But when we read that a charge is to be executed in close formation, and that this formation will reserve fire until it gets within 350 yards of an enemy, will then advance rapidly, firing every seven or eight paces, and stopping neither to load nor to take aim, astonishment attains to the proportions of incredulity. Where, we may ask, would the dense formation be before it got within 350 yards of an enemy armed with magazine rifles and machine guns? The one thing that would be dense about it, besides the stupidity of its commander, would be the array of corpses, and they would certainly neither load nor take aim. A charge executed with violence and *sans merci* will never take place in civilized warfare again, except at night, and if the French believe it will we cannot think much of their chances in the great tribulation that is coming. Dispersed order is condemned." Very well. If the French want several St. Privats on their own account let them condemn it by all means. But, perhaps, when they get under fire, the battalion commanders will prove a little wiser than the drill book compilers."

SENATOR SHERMAN in a speech last week at Marietta, Ohio, made a glowing eulogy on the famous General Geo. Rogers Clarke, who died near Louisville, Ky., Feb. 3, 1817, and said: "The stories of his reckless heroism is of surpassing interest. The capture of the British posts of Vincennes and Kaskaskia in 1778 are instances in point." Referring to his last resting place in Cave Hill Cemetery, Sena'or Sherman said: "Pillowed in its green, cradling dell, amidst poets and sages and warriors of our country; shaded by pine and magnolia and maple, beautiful as any in the world, a few old Revolutionary soldiers keeping him company, and Generals of the Mexican and Indian wars within call of the bugle's lips surrounded by a phalanx of graves of those who fell fighting for or against their country in its latest woe, civilization sees waving above all those graves, Confederate or Union, the same bright flag that was unfurled one hundred years ago in o'd Fort Harmar. In conquest and in peace, alike glorious and inspiring, nowhere does it float in more triumphant and protecting beauty than from the all flag-staff that rises on Kentucky soil, above the Union soldiers' graves on the hillside, by the tomb of the illustrious frontier fighter, General George Rogers Clarke."

WIMBLEDON, which has just celebrated its 29th and last anniversary, was opened on July 2, 1880, by her Majesty the Queen, who proceeded to a dais, where a Whitworth rifle had been carefully adjusted to a target at 400 yards. When Lord Elcho (now Earl of Wemyss) had explained what had to be done, Her Majesty pulled the trigger, and the marker's flag at the butts announced that the Queen had scored a bull's-eye, or three points in those days. The Swiss present styled her "la première carabinière d'Angleterre." The Wimbledon meeting having been thus opened, shooting proceeded rapidly at ranges varying from 200 to 1,000 yards. The entries were 720; of these, 17 were Swiss and one Russian. Of the seven prizes given at 200 yards the Swiss secured five; at 300 and 500 yards they carried off four out of fourteen; while M. Kuech, of Geneva, gained the Duke of Cambridge's Prize for breech-loading shooting at 1,000 yards. The best shooting during the meeting was made by M. Thorel, of Geneva, who scored nine out of a possible ten at 500 yards, for Mr. Fairbairn's prize of a Whitworth rifle. The great interest shown by the public in the first Wimbledon gathering of 1880 appears by the large amount of money taken at the gates, which reached £2,000.

THE "Decumbus Projectile Receiver" patented by Oliver H. Decumbus, of Newark, N. J., armorer of the 7th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., is an ingenious device for catching all bullets that have penetrated a target and saving all the lead. As an instance of its usefulness we may state that six of these projectile receivers have been in use during the past drill season at the 7th Regiment Armory, New York City. During this six months' use more than 10,000 pounds of lead were shot at them, and at each target every bullet that struck within an area of four by two feet was saved, ninety-five per cent. of the lead used being recovered and recast.

THE delay in issuing the annual price list of clothing is causing no end of embarrassment to disbursing officers of the Army, with whom it is quite important that the new rates should be at hand shortly

after the first of the fiscal year. It is due to the War Department to state that the delay is occasioned entirely by the Public Printer, in whose hands the order has been for several weeks. The first proof sheets were received this week, and the revisions were at once made by the Quartermaster's Department. Some advance copies are promised before the close of the week.

THE transfer of Colonel Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G., to Washington, has set the quidnuncs to speculating as to the possibility of his appointment to succeed General Drum upon the retirement of the latter on the 28th of next May. It is well to remember that the appointment of General Drum's successor rests with the President who is to be elected next November, and inaugurated on the 4th of March following, and it is impossible "to tell who will be Governor until after election."

THE Southern Pacific Company have decided to make an excursion rate on account of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in September next, of \$80 to Columbus, Ohio, from Pacific Coast common points, (good going and returning) by all routes, including the Shasta line. Tickets are to be limited east bound to first day of encampment, and West bound to October 31, 1888.

THE monument to Viscount Howe, slain on the march to Ticonderoga in 1758, erected by vote of the province of Massachusetts the following year, has been removed from the window in the south aisle of the nave of Westminster Abbey, where the interesting inscription was indecipherable, and placed on the floor immediately behind the monument to Fox and just within the belfry.

A LONDON correspondent says it may interest West Pointers to know that the posts of Governor and Commandant of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst are to be amalgamated. The present commandant of the staff college will get the place, and be succeeded by Colonel Clery, the author of a standard work on tactics.

THE nominations of the cadet engineers to be assistant engineers in compliance with the recent act of Congress were sent from the Navy Department to the White House on Tuesday last, and the President sent them to the Senate on Thursday.

A BRONZE statue of the late Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. A., by Karl Gerhardt, was shipped on Wednesday afternoon to Gettysburg, where it will be unveiled on Little Round Top, Aug. 8.

FRANCE'S PORT DEFENCES.

The Chamber of Deputies July 16 discussed the credit of \$13,400,000 asked by the Government for the strengthening of port defences. M. Wickerheimer opposed the granting of the sum assigned to the extension of the moles at Cherbourg, contending that the only efficacious means of insuring the country's safety was to increase the channel squadron.

Admiral Krantz, the minister of marine, replied that it was necessary to extend the moles at Cherbourg, in order to prevent an enemy's torpedo boats entering the port. This at present could be easily done. If France was at war with a great maritime power the enemy could blockade Cherbourg and force an entry by means of torpedo boats into the roadstead. The extension of the works there ought to be immediately begun, if the country desired to be placed in position to wage an effective naval warfare. Those who refused to grant the credit asked would have to bear the responsibility. M. de Lanessau said the bill had been so long delayed already that there was no necessity for voting urgency for its consideration now. To delay discussion of the measure would enable the members to make a more minute study of the project.

Admiral Krantz said that if the project had remained on paper since 1882 it was because the attention of the naval department had been directed toward the East. The French navy did not fear a call to fight at any time, but it was urgently necessary that the ports on which the navy would have to depend for supplies be placed in a state of security.

The motion to vote urgency for the consideration of the bill was rejected—341 to 143.

THE VALOR OF BRITISH SOLDIER^s.

MARSHAL MACMAHON in *Le Gaulois* says: "You cannot form an idea of the gallantry of the British soldiers. The non commissioned officers are excellent. The soldiers, paid volunteers, freely lay down their lives, for it is in their eyes an obligation, the consequence of a contract freely entered into. Their force of resistance is very great. Those who venture to effect a landing in England would have their work cut out for them. The Turks alone can be compared with the English, as they are buoyed up by the belief that they cannot be killed before their hour is come. The Russians also have a little of that feeling. They are perhaps a little reluctant to enter the service, but once they are in the regiment they behave well. Improved weapons, military training, count for a good deal, no doubt; but what is indispensable is disregard of death, and, above all, that military spirit that enables men to bear up against fatigue and disappointment. That is everything; that is the only road to victory."

WRECKED.

A LAY OF FORT MCREE.

Graceful and strong and proud,
Saucily sailing free,
Passing the Keys, "The Bride of Lorne,"
Has come from the Atlantic sea.

Often before, the Gulf
Has welcomed her snow-white sail,
But now she drives towards the Caucus shoal,
Lashed by a maddening gale.

Over her storm-torn sails,
Like souls in wild despair,
The seagulls flutter and wheel and shriek
Out in the murky air.

Majestic Ocean Queen,
Imperial ship of grace,
Must thy tall masts be shorn away
That tremble in their place?

Must thy proud flag be lowered,
To float no more for aye?
Thy snow-white sails to tatters rent,
Thy cordage torn away?

Fearful the lightning's glare,
And terrible the storm,
Which mocks and racks with devilish glee
Thy rent and shattered form.

How many a lady fair
Has danced upon thy deck?
Soon to become the wild wave's prey,
A battered, shapeless wreck.

How many a gallant heart
Has set his hopes on thee?
Hearts hopeless now—for who can hope
For mercy from the sea?

But the nautilus will sail
Her blue boat o'er thy grave,
Sea stars and sea-anemones
Will linger on the wave,

That over the fatal shoal
Where thou art fast will leap,
While the sea-birds over both will chant
A requiem for thy sleep.

She is clear! She floats! She is safe!
She will foil the storm at last!—
Alas! she staggers, minds not the helm,
Is filling and sinking fast;

She's on fire! The hungry flames
Enwrap her with murderous glee.
Fair England's cliffs and sunny shores
Her sails no more will see.

By sea and storm and fire,
Their prey is rent and torn;
Farewell, forever, gallant ship,
Ill-fated "Bride of Lorne."

Fr. McRee, GULF OF MEXICO, April 4, 1887.

NOTE.—The "Bride of Lorne" was a large English ship that cleared one day last spring from Pensacola, deeply laden with lumber for a European port. She went ashore on the Caucus shoal, just south of the entrance to the harbor. This ship was already famous for a bad wreck nearly a century ago. All efforts to get the ship afloat failed, and she was finally sold at auction as she lay. She was set fire to in the hope that when her upper decks were burned the heavy, square timbers of which her load consisted would become freed and float ashore. It was a sad but grand sight to see that large and beautiful ship burning at night. The flaming masts and burning rigging were pencilled against a purple sky and dark, lonely sea. The flames lighted up the ruins of Fort McRee to the westward and the low, yellow walls of Fort Pickens to the eastward, where the ramparts were crowded with picturesque groups of Apache Indian prisoners, grave and interested spectators of the scene. To the northward could be seen by the crimson light of the burning vessel the navy-yard, the naval hospital, Barrancas Barracks, Fort Barrancas, and the old Spanish fort. By morning nothing could be seen of the vessel, but along the shore were scattered the debris of the wreck, and among it was the white, colossal figurehead of the "Bride of Lorne"—which now adorns the porch of Captain Hoxie's cottage at Fort McRee.

L. L. L.

VITAL STATISTICS OF GERMANY.

The *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy of Sciences for May 14 publishes some interesting remarks of the vital statistics of Germany, by M. Ch. Gradi, author of a work on the power and resources of the German people. The population of the Empire increased from 40,816,000 in 1870 to 46,855,000 in 1885—that is, an increase of over 6,000,000 in fifteen years, or at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. Compared with this the increase in France has been extremely slow, less than 5,000,000 for the period of five years between 1881 and 1885—32,560,000 and 37,321,000 respectively—or at the rate of only 0.3 per cent. per annum, with a constant tendency to diminish. During the last fifteen years the excess of births over deaths has been seven times greater in Germany than in France. The contrast becomes greater when it is added that, while few Frenchmen emigrate, as many as 4,000,000 Germans have removed to the United States since 1820. In 1880 the population of the empire included 2,860,000 of Polish speech, 300,000 of French, 150,000 of Danish, 150,000 of Lettish, 137,000 of Wendish, and 34,000 of Czechish or Bohemian. But, on the other hand, there are at present in Europe over 60,000,000 of Germanic speech, if the 8,000,000 Dutch and Flemish speaking inhabitants of the Low Countries be included. Altogether, *Nature* says, the Teutonic nationality has doubled in Europe since 1840. But the increase has been almost entirely in the urban population, which advanced from 14,730,000 in 1871 to 18,720,000 in 1880, while that of the rural districts remained almost stationary—26,219,000 and 26,513,000 respectively. For the whole empire the density of the population is about 86 per square kilometre, as compared with 72 in France.

SENATORIAL PROPHECY ON THE SUBJECT OF WAR.

BY H. B. HIBBEN, CHAPLAIN, U. S. NAVY.

A MAJORITY of the people of the United States has always been in favor of war, whether aggressive or defensive, in time of war. But in times of peace, everybody is in favor of peace, and he is praised as a prophet who presages the longest era of the reign of peace and most confidently pronounces war, unless it be in the far distant future, an impossible event. The honorable Senator, Preston B. Plumb, has of late been highly praised by the newspapers, Democratic and Republican, for playing upon this worn string upon the Senate floor as follows:

Mr. Stewart.—"Suppose we had an immediate war now, would we not need the guns?"

Mr. Plumb.—"Suppose the skies should fall, should we not catch some larks?"

Then, as a clincher to this ancient witticism, as if with eyes piercing the veiled future, he makes this announcement to the Senate through his distinguished colleague who sits with such calm, quiet dignity in the Senate chair: "Mr. President: The man, woman or child does not live who will ever hear a hostile shot fired on the American Continent."

Now it may appear to be the rashness of irreverence and ignorance to call in question this oracular pronouncement. Nevertheless, we do so confidently, because the Senator, so far as he condescends to inform us on the subject, reaches this conclusion by a process of fallacious reasoning.

His reasoning is, substantially, as follows: "We have been at peace for 20 years, and have needed no guns. There is no more (apparent) prospect now, nor in the next 20 years, that we shall need them, than there has been in the last 20 years. Indeed, the prospect of being engaged in war with any foreign power grows less year by year as our population and resources increase."

Let us examine this logic in the light of our own history. During this century, up to 1861, the Congress of the United States has declared war five times: First, war against the Algerines; secondly, war against France, with one sea fight with Spain, without a formal declaration of war; thirdly, war against Great Britain; fourthly, war with Mexico; lastly, our Civil War.

Now, if within three-score years of our life as a nation, we have been engaged in war five times, if we have been at war, on an average once in every 12 or 15 years, of our national existence, then, judging the future by the past, and certainly this is safer and wiser than trusting in even Senatorial *ipso dictu*, the very fact proclaimed by the Senator, that we have been at peace for the past 20 years, logically leads us to fear greatly, in the light of our past history, that the boon of peace will not be continued to us for another successive 20 years.

Twenty years before our Civil War, politicians in Congress and on the stump, talked eloquently of the everlasting peace that was to continue to reign in the land, with the same overweening confidence that characterizes the statement of Senator Plumb. Nevertheless, in spite of the prophets of peace, the eventful years of revolution and bloody war came upon us and assumed such fearful proportions that there began to be misgivings in all our hearts, whether or not, after all, we were as a nation, "long for this world." By the blessing of God we survived the storm that threatened our destruction. We came out of the contest triumphant, but exhausted and bleeding at every pore, so that to-day many thoughtful minds have not recovered from the shock caused by this war, and are consequently by no means so confident of everlasting peace and prosperity as they were before we passed through this fiery ordeal.

Moreover, and finally, history teaches us that war frequently bursts upon nations like a sirocco of the desert, unexpectedly and from a clear sky. All men in all times are of one blood, and possess the same common nature. Ambition, pride, lust of power and all the passions of the human heart, are natural, and will last as long as man lives upon the earth. Therefore, now, and at all times, the most reliable preservative of peace, the most effective preventive of war, is not, militarily, to go into a Rip Van Winkle sleep, refusing to be awakened to prevent action until Great Britain or some other live, progressive nation, by continued and costly experiment, shall have discovered the gun of the future, or until the wonderful pneumatic dynamite tube gun, whose destructive power is to excel that of every other instrument of offensive or defensive warfare shall have been perfected, but rather, in time of peace, it is to keep abreast of the most advanced nations in preparation for war.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1888.

THE NAVAL RESERVE BILL.

LAST month Gov. Ames wrote as follows to Gov. Long:

The Legislature of this State at its last session passed a bill, which has become a law, of which the enclosed document is a copy. I desire to call your attention to that section of the measure which provides that the companies of the naval battalion may be raised when the United States Government is ready to supply arms and equipments and a vessel of war.

The honorable Secretary of the Navy said recently to the Adjutant General, when that officer was in Washington, that he had no authority to know what is required by this Commonwealth to carry out the provisions of the act in question. I would, therefore, respectfully request that you urge before the Committee on Naval Affairs what is called the Whitthorne bill, as the passage of the same would give to the Secretary of the Navy the necessary authority.

Should not that bill be reported, I would like to have introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to loan the Commonwealth of Massachusetts arms, equipments and boat guns, sufficient to properly equip a naval battalion of four companies, and to order on the request of the Governor of this State, a naval vessel to take said battalion on board for instruction for a time not to exceed one week in each year.

Much interest is taken here in this matter, and the passage of the Whitthorne bill or of a bill specially introduced by you, and of the character which I have briefly outlined, will secure the organization of the naval battalion.

Governor Long went before the Senate Appropriation Committee and endeavored to have an amendment inserted in the Naval Appropriation bill that would meet Governor Ames' wishes. The committee gave the matter considerable attention, and decided that they could not do what was wanted. It was the opinion of the committee that no special exception could be made for the benefit of Massa-

cunsets, and if the amendment was drawn in such a way as to let its provisions apply to all the States that might care to avail themselves of it, it would be found that nearly all the coast States would put in requests for vessels, guns, etc. Owing to the limited size of the Navy, and as all the seaworthy vessels are in active service, such a thing could not be done without seriously crippling our naval force. If the Whitthorne bill passes, that objection will not hold good, as it provides for a thorough naval reserve system, but to detail vessels as practice ships would cause considerable inconvenience to the Navy Department.

A WAR LEGACY.

In 1862 the following was given:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23, 1862.

From numerous testimonials of the highest character and from personal experience we approve the very great success of Dr. I. Zacharie in operating upon corns, bunions, and other troubles of the feet by which instantaneous relief is afforded, and we desire that the soldiers of our brave Army may have the benefit of the doctor's surpassing skill.

A. LINCOLN, WM. H. SEWARD.

In pursuance of this letter, Secretary of War Stanton issued to Dr. Zacharie a pass through the lines for 30 days—a privilege afterward extended for 60 days by Assistant Secretary Blake—and the doctor went to work. Several years afterward he petitioned the 43d Congress to appropriate a sum of money to recompense him for his labors upon the feet of the Army. He said that, taking the order of Secretary Stanton, he proceeded to Fortress Monroe, where he operated upon the feet of, as he claimed, at least 5,000 soldiers.

From Fortress Monroe Zacharie claimed he proceeded with an assistant to New Orleans, where he operated upon about 6,000 men, and that during the rest of 1863 and 1864 he operated on about 4,000 men stationed at or near Washington. For his good services to these 15,000 men, Zacharie asked the 43d Congress to reward him in the amount of \$45,000. Upon this the Committee of War Claims has made an interesting report in which they say: "It is not even pretended by Zacharie that the corns and bunions upon the feet of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac operated upon by him were the result either of the active military operations of said Army, or that the same did not exist at the time of the enlistment of the soldiers who were the beneficiaries of the skill of the claimant."

They then comment upon the derivation of the word corn and go on to say: "Were Congress to admit the justice of Zacharie's claim it would establish the principle that the Government was bound to remove the corns and bunions from the feet of the soldiers of its Armies during the late war. And then if soldiers are entitled to relief from corns and bunions at Government expense, why not sailors? And if sailors, why not civilian employees? And then the soldiers who suffered with corns and bunions and who were not relieved therefrom would naturally bring claims for damages, thereby flooding Congress with the same and necessitating the appointment of a standing committee on corns and bunions or the creation of a special commission composed of men skilled in ch.urgery. The petition is reported back with the recommendation that it do lie on the table."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE HOSPITAL CORPS DISSATISFIED.

WHAT has become of the bill to give privates of the Hospital Corps \$19 per month? Is there any chance of its passage this session of Congress?

This increase of pay is an absolute necessity if the corps is to be made efficient. As it is now it is impossible to get suitable men to stay in the Service. It is an absurdity to think a man will re-enlist for \$18 pay to do the work in the hospital, learn all that the law requires, submit absolutely to celibacy, be restricted in his personal freedom, as men in the hospital naturally must be, when he can go into the line for the same pay and have a chance for extra duty occasionally.

[We are afraid there will be no action on the bill in question this session.—ED. JOURNAL.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received this week the "Official Register of the Officers and Cadets of the U. S. Military Academy," dated June, 1888. It contains the usual practical information both as to persons and organization, classes, etc., and from pages 33 to 39 will be found "Information relative to the appointment and admission of cadets to the U. S. Military Academy," which is so often sought after by many of our correspondents. Under the head of "general qualifications" we find the following: "A sound body and constitution, suitable preparation, good natural capacity, an aptitude for study, industrious habits, perseverance, an obedient and orderly disposition, and a correct moral deportment are such essential qualifications that candidates, knowingly deficient in any of these respects, should not, as many do, subject themselves and their friends to the chances of future mortification and disappointment by accepting appointments at the Academy and entering upon a career which they cannot successfully pursue."

The August "Magazine of American History" contains the "Journal of Lieutenant Tjerk Beckman, 1779," who was with Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations, of which the world has heard so much. Then comes a chapter of Washington, from a sketch made on the back of king of clubs, and fac-similes of two letters addressed to his nephew, George Augustine Washington.

Dodd, Mead and Co. have announced for issue in the autumn the "War Reminiscences" of Col. John S. Mosby, with 10 double-page illustrations.

The contest for the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon resulted in favor of the Irish team. The scores were as follows: Ireland, 1,652 points; England, 1,642; Scotland, 1,568.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

OWING to the bad weather and the condition of the grounds the 69th Regt. were unable to drill more than one-half of the time required, and in consequence did not gain as much as was expected. The question arises whether there cannot be some improvement in the daily routine. In wet weather when it is impossible to drill, could not some plan be adopted to improve the time? A large tent might be erected and the non-commissioned officers there receive competent instruction and hear lectures on military subjects. The commissioned officers could also meet for instruction. The Regular officers in camp would, no doubt, give all the assistance in their power. If there was as much care taken in getting ready for battalion and company drills as there is for a reception of a prominent officer it would, no doubt, benefit the camp.

The 69th Regt. had 724 men for duty with 241 absentees. They have had more men than any other regiment in camp this season, but they have an absent roll which is equal to 25 per cent. of their entire strength. In comparison with this in a brigade camp in a nearby State, there were 2,000 men on the rolls of the different commands and out of this number only 132 men were absent.

The N. Y. State camp is the best equipped and the men have better accommodations than any other camp, and every man should be forced to attend it, unless good reasons are known for exemption.

When the 69th Regt. was formed in line, in order that the 13th Regt. could march by, the 69th was formed facing in the wrong direction. The regiment should have formed to face inside the camp. After the ceremonies were over the 69th were ordered to break in column of companies and continued the march en route to the boat. When the command had reached the edge of the camp the order was given to close en masse on first company; when they were halted and dressed, the command was faced to the left and then the colonel gave the order for three cheers for Gov. Hill. These were given with a will and then the regiment faced to the right and broke in column of fours from the right and marched down to the boat en route for New York.

The 13th Regiment, in command of Col. D. C. Austin, left their armory on July 21, and with the Third Battery, Captain Henry Rasquin, headed by the 69th Regiment Band, marched down to Atlantic Avenue Ferry and embarked on the steamboat for Roa Hook. When they arrived there the advance guard, under the command of Lieut. R. H. Silliman, proceeded to camp to relieve the guards of the 69th Regiment. This was quickly done, when the 13th Regiment marched up the road from Roa Hook into camp, and were saluted by the 69th Regiment as they marched into camp. The men marched well and the fours were well dressed. The regiment made a fine appearance. There are few sick in camp. The hospital tent has been removed to a point on the bluff in rear of the officers' tent on Luxury Row, which is perhaps the best spot in camp. It is isolated and with plenty of shade and away from the noise of the camp. The hospital tent is not adapted to the purpose and should have more ventilation. The tent has received some valuable additions in having bed linen for the sick. The ambulance corps of the several regiments that have been in camp came here with very little instruction and are not prepared to take charge of the hospital. The entire corps should be thoroughly instructed and be able to perform all the duties of an hospital corps. The ambulance corps are those men who are educated for that purpose, and only wear the brassards when they are ordered on duty in connection with the ambulance duty. On guard we saw two men with their brassards on the left arm.

On Saturday the Board of Officers of the 69th Regiment before leaving camp held a meeting in the headquarters of Col. Cavanagh, when a committee was appointed to wait on the committee of the Y. M. C. A. in camp, to return thanks to that committee for the use of tents and for the courtesies extended to the regiment by the association. This is the first organization that has formally thanked the association for their kindness. This is especially creditable, when it is remembered that the Y. M. C. A. has not a member representing the religious denomination to which the majority of the regiment belong.

The guard mounts and sentry duty of the 13th Regiment are a great success. Instead of details from each company to form the guard one or two companies are detailed each day, with the officers of the companies as officers of the day and guard. The plan works well. Marching of the details on the line is well done. At parade, while the band is playing, the men remain steady. In the marching in review by the officer of the day the marching of the platoons was good, the distance well kept, and the salutes of the officers correct. The guards are thoroughly instructed and visited at all hours by day and night by the officers of the regiment and the instructor in camp. The men are very quick in saluting and pay strict attention to their duties. In the grand rounds, when all the guards are visited, some officers use all means in their power to confuse the guard with difficult questions. The guard should be thoroughly instructed at the guard house before he goes on post, and then examined to see if he understands the instructions, and instead of endeavoring to confuse him he should be encouraged in his duties. All the companies are drilled in the morning before breakfast; special attention is paid to the skirmish drills. It would be well, instead of drilling on the parade ground, to exercise the commands on the rough ground in the rear of the camp. The centre skirmisher should not elevate his piece on advancing in the skirmish line, and more attention should be paid to the reserve, and all the movements should be explained to the men previous to drill. In the fire advancing and retreating many of the men loaded their pieces in the retreat with the pieces pointing to the rear. If the pieces were actually loaded and went off accidentally they would injure their own men. The men should be instructed to load when their pieces are pointed to the front. All the morning drills are under the supervision of the staff officers of the regiment and the officers who are detailed from the Regular Army for that purpose. In these drills the men pay strict attention, and there is no talking in

the ranks. The companies turn out with full ranks, and as the regiment is composed of nearly all new men, who have never done a tour of camp duty, every man is doing his best. In the morning drills one wing drills on the old parade ground, the other on the new ground, and every company has plenty of room to manoeuvre.

Last week great preparations were made by a regiment for a review and everything was done to make it a success, but why should one regiment be reviewed and not another. If one regiment is to be so honored, then all should be, or else the review business could better be postponed until winter. The officers of the 13th Regiment have taken advantage of everything possible to advance the interest of their command. All the men who are to do guard duty are receiving instructions by the post instructor in that duty. All the company quartermaster sergeants must report to the post camp inspector to receive instruction in order to keep the tents and streets in the proper condition. All the 1st sergeants must report to headquarters, where it is explained to them how to make a correct report. All the duty sergeants and corporals must report to Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Harding, where they are instructed in the duties of non-commissioned officers, and the enlisted men are invited by the officers to ask for any information that they desire. One thing that is particularly noticeable is the respect shown by the men to the officers. The men always appear with coats buttoned and salute promptly, and there is an absence of the enlisted men in the officers' quarters. The commissioned officers are ordered to report at headquarters in the afternoon, where they are instructed in all the movements, and Lieut. Wm. R. Hamilton, of the 5th Artillery, has delivered a course of instructions on minor tactics, especially in the more important branches, and in the evening after dress parade the officers are invited to go with him on a reconnaissance in the vicinity of the camp, where all the movements for defending and attacking the camp are explained by him and practical knowledge gained. The officers of the regiment have made a topographical map of the surrounding country within a mile of the camp, on which is shown all the prominent points for military use, and the entire map shows great merit. Would not an engineer corps be a valuable addition to the Guard? There are numbers of men who have a talent for engineering, and a corps could be soon formed and instructed. The men in camp, instead of doing armory drilling, should be instructed how to build earthworks of every description.

It would be a benefit to the soldier in learning how to take or defend an earthwork; to the artilleryman it would be of value in planting his guns, as under the present system the artilleryman has nothing to do but guard duty in his own camp. The 13th has one of the best policed camps of the season. Unfortunately it was not left in good condition when the regiment arrived in camp, and the commands who occupy tents should leave them in as cleanly a condition as they found them. The practice of marking and defacing the tents should be stopped; the tents are State property, and offenders who deface them should be punished. Every effort is made by the quartermaster sergeants to keep the streets clean, and everything about the streets and tents are in good order, no complaint has been made on that account, and the regiment has a good record for cleanliness in camp.

The men in the regiment are making good use of the shower baths, and as a consequence a large number of the men are forced to wait until the others get through.

The baths are few in number, and very small. It would be a good idea to increase them, and also the conveniences therein—books to hang clothing on, etc.—and soap would also be appreciated.

The refuse is still dumped on the edge of the camp, where it is left to decompose. It should be carted outside, or burned at once.

The dress parades of the regiment have been a success. On this occasion the men wear their white pants and the white cross belts. The band is stationed in one of the streets, near the color line, and at the Adjutant's call they play and march out to their position on the right of the command. All the companies are marched promptly to the line, and the dress parade is quickly formed. The manual in the different companies is very good, and there is not much difference in any of them. At the command rear open order, march, the ranks are quickly opened and every man looks to the right to dress. During the passage of the music the men remain steady and look straight to the front. The manual of the regiment was well done, and the parade is among the best seen in the camp.

After the parade is dismissed the several companies are marched off the ground by the 1st sergeant; the companies marching in company front, commencing from the right, and then return to the street in column of fours, except the color company which, after marching to the front, returns to the street and the colors are escorted to the headquarters by the post band. The grounds are crowded with visitors from the city and country, all interested in the ceremonies. Among the visitors are many members of the Guard. The weather in camp is clear, and with the exception of the middle of the day when the men do not drill it has been very cool and good weather for the drills.

The regiment is drilled in the movements of the battalion for two hours each day. All the movements that could be executed from single rank formation were executed. The movement in column of fours was excellent, but in the movement from single rank and when the commands are brought to the front, there is too much distance between the companies. The marching of the regiment in column of companies was good and the guides well covered. The men marched with a good swinging step. On the right of companies rear into column, and the left into wheel was very good. In the loadings and firings many of the men are careless in loading their pieces, and at cease firing the men should bring their pieces to half-cock before coming to a carry. One thing that the men properly omitted and that is talking in the ranks during the instructions. The instructors explained all the movements as the drill proceeded and the line officers corrected the mistakes as they occurred and the staff officers were present at the drills, which are varied each day, in order that the men may be instructed in all the movements of the battalion, especially those move-

ments in skirmishing and advancing in line of battle and in retreating. The reserves are promptly brought up. The country on the outside of the camp is well adapted for the deploying of troops in the drills. The ambulance corps and surgeon are in attendance on each drill and are ready with everything necessary to act at once.

PENNSYLVANIA ENCAMPMENTS.

FIRST BRIGADE. GENERAL G. R. SNOWDEN.

On the heights overlooking the cemetery of Norristown, in which repose the remains of Gens. Hancock and Slemmer, lies the camp ground of the 1st Brigade, Penn. N. G. In honor of one of these heroes it has been appropriately named "Camp Adam J. Slemmer." In the deep valley to the North runs the beautiful Schuylkill and just beyond the river is the site of Washington's Encampment at Valley Forge. If the sentiment of locality can inspire, the young men of Pennsylvania's State troops have everything to suggest patriotic achievement and soldierly endurance. The activities of camp life have given small opportunity for indulging in historical reminiscence, but the men of Snowden's Brigade feel quite clear at least that they have established bonds of sympathy with their forefathers in the matter of endurance in the tented field. Life in an encampment in which are to be found so many trained and seasoned soldiers is not altogether a holiday excursion. There is much to criticize but there is an unmistakable air of earnest intention about the whole affair which inspires respect and disposed one to commendation rather than censure. The Governor, Gen. Beaver, who has parted with one leg as evidence of his service in the field, is as active as a cat in spite of his disability. He is in and out of the saddle at all hours and there is little that escapes his attention. Maj.-Gen. Hartranft is a quiet looker-on and the immediate commander of the troops, Brig.-Gen. Geo. R. Snowden, has everything under constant supervision. Colonel Pennington, Major, 4th U. S. Artillery, if he says little evidently thinks a good deal. Thus, with the division, State and National authorities all represented here the young soldiers are made to feel that the eyes, not only of Pennsylvania, but of the nation are upon them. When proper allowance is made for the conditions which control State organizations they have no reason to be ashamed of their performance. Judging them by the most rigid standards criticism might run riot here, but just as the rudest charcoal sketch may convey the idea of likeness, as well as the finished picture, so this State encampment offers to its subjects a suggestion of what actual service might demand of them.

When we recall the days, since the War of the Rebellion even, when Pennsylvania had its twenty-one major-generals, some with a command consisting of two or three companies only, it is marvelous to see what has been accomplished, if much has been left undone. The Guard has been compacted into one division with a single major-general; earnest purpose and intelligent direction have superseded tinsel and flummery. To General Hartranft, supported by the present Governor, General Beaver, formerly in command of the Second Brigade, as he has been by his predecessors in office, is the result chiefly due. By taking advantage of his opportunities Gen. Hartranft has succeeded little by little in completely transforming the masses of skeleton commands into the present compact working organization of a single division with its three brigades. The result is due not alone to his intelligent effort, but to the personality of the man himself. The State authorities have not only had confidence in his judgment as a soldier, with an exceptional training in war service, but his absolute integrity and sincerity of purpose have never been open to question. He is quiet and at the same time persistent, and wastes no effort in the mere attempt at display.

Thus it happens that the National Guard of Pennsylvania has come to be an example for the troops of other States in its adaptability to actual service. The men who have made it what it is not immortal, but it is to be hoped that the impress they have stamped upon the Guard may remain, and that it will be long before we shall witness a return to the old order. It is not safe to prophesy, for there is undoubtedly discontent with West Point methods as they are characterized, and it requires a nice judgment to determine how far progress can be made in the right direction without parting company with public sentiment and popular prejudice. What may be called political considerations cannot be altogether ignored, and it is in deference to these that these brigade encampments have a roving commission—appearing here one year and elsewhere the next. In this way the interest of locality is assured and the prejudice of locality avoided.

The camp of the 1st Brigade at Norristown is situated on high rolling ground sloping in all directions from the parade so as to give perfect drainage. It is somewhat too broken and restricted in its limits to be the ideal ground for the purpose. There are but few trees on the ground, so that there is an absence of the comfort shade would give. The camp is one by regiments. There are no brigade guards; each regiment guards its own camp and there is a guard around general headquarters. At least these are the proper details for guard duty and the sentries walk their posts with proper regularity. Many, if not most of them, have very little conception of the duty on which they are ordered. Their imperfect armory instruction seems to be largely relied upon and they are apparently posted without the preliminary instruction which should be part of the routine of the camp. The constant change from year to year in the personnel prevents the accumulation of experience so that but little progress is made in successive encampments. The establishment of the camp system in Pennsylvania, which is now in its ninth year, has had its effect, too, in changing the character of the enlistments and bringing into the ranks a younger class of men upon whom the responsibilities of civil life rest somewhat less lightly than upon their seniors. The encouragements for service in the Guard are not great, and the discouragements increase just in proportion as the obligations of duty become exacting. Hence the difficulties with which those who thoroughly understand what military life is must contend. Their efforts are necessarily in the direction of compromise between the ideal and the possible and the problem of nice adjustment between the two is one most difficult of solution.

The troops in camp number about 2,500, viz.:		
	Present.	Absent.
General and staff.....	46	1
2d Regt., Col. Robt. P. Deckert....	590	19
6th " Col. John W. Schell....	453	32
3d " Col. S. Bonaffon, Jr....	398	43
1st " Col. W. P. Bowman....	558	37
State Fencibles, Bvt. Maj. W. Wes Chew.....	246	11
Gray Invincibles, Capt. A. Hallstock.....	62	1
"A" Battery, Capt. M. C. Stafford....	80	3
1st Troop, Capt. E. Burd Grub.....	40	14
Total	2,473	100

THIRD BRIGADE—BRIG. GEN. JOHN P. S. GOBIN.

Over one hundred years ago an Irishman named Coleman established himself in Lebanon Co., Penn., and built a forge where were manufactured some of the cannon used in the Revolution. He also established a family which is now in the fourth generation, possessed of a large property, including one of the most valuable iron mines in this country. An enterprising member of this family, Mr. Robert H. Coleman, has built a railroad known as the Lebanon and Cornwall, on which, not far from Harrisburg, is the park known as Mount Gretna, and which has been placed at the disposal of the State as a camping ground. It is a bit of clearing in the forest, beautifully located in an amphitheatre of hills, and affords ample room for expansion. Attached to it is a rifle range laid out for 600 yards, but capable of extension. Pure water is brought in pipes from mountain streams, and a mountain brook has been dammed so as to afford facilities for bathing. Here was located the camp of the 3d Brigade, Brig. General Gobin, to which the general observations which open this article may be applied equally with the 1st Brigade. The camp is known as Camp Sheridan, and the troops there were the—

	Present.	Absent.
13th Regt., Co. F. H. Hitchcock....	434	33
9th Regt., Col. Morris J. Keck....	437	21
8th Regt., Col. Frank J. Magee....	562	21
4th Regt., Col. Sam'l D. Lehr....	463	0
12th Regt., Col. Alfred H. Stead....	461	8
6th Bat., Capt. John Denithorne, Jr.	79	1
Governor's Troop.....	60	4
Total	2,541	88

This shows a percentage present of 97.8, an exhibit which we commend to the attention and emulation of the troops of other States. It will be observed that in one regiment, the 4th, every man on the rolls answered to his name. The percentage of attendance in the 1st Brigade was 94.7. In this brigade there were no less than eleven companies that had every man present, viz.: Co. C. State Invincibles, Capt. W. H. Schwab; Cos. B. Capt. Wm. Ewing, and H. Capt. C. T. Kense, 1st Regt.; Cos. B. Capt. W. H. Davis; D. Capt. J. F. Stevenson; F. Capt. C. H. Worman; H. Capt. Geo. W. Ahrens; I. Capt. W. C. Cunningham, 2d Regt. Co. D. Capt. Geo. F. Gillespie, 3d Regt. Co. A. Capt. W. E. Schuyler, and F. Capt. Henry Jacobs, 6th Regt. I have not the detailed reports for the 3d Brigade, but, to judge from the average, its showing must be even better.

The men of the 3d Brigade are countrymen with bronzed faces and give the impression of averaging better in physique. Still they do not appear to have more endurance, if we are to judge from the number who fell out at inspection, overcome by the strain upon them. The adjutant-general of the State, Gen. Hastings, who is an earnest, thorough, as well as a most energetic officer, is required by law to make a yearly inspection, and while standing at attention waiting for their turn some of the men, in the left companies especially, found their strength under an unaccustomed strain, overtaxed.

There was a regrettable carelessness shown in the 3d Brigade in allowing men to wander around the camp grounds in their shirt sleeves. When the Governor was reviewing a regiment several of these coatless privates interposed themselves between the reviewing party and the battalion and members of the Governor's staff were obliged to interpose their authority to clear the ground. What we have said of guard duty in connection with the 1st Brigade applies even more forcibly here. But Col. Waters and Major Evans stiffened up the guard lines somewhat by a thorough inspection which they were ordered to make.

Gen. Gobin keeps his men constantly on the move with drills. A somewhat unnecessary proportion of time appears to be devoted to brigade drills, which are of small use except for display.

The present practice is in the direction of the intelligent training of men in small bodies, so as to permit the breaking up of battalions into squads or groups composed of five or six files under a non-commissioned officer, so as to provide against the development of small arms fire. There is but little time given to camp duty, and as much as possible of this should be devoted to testing the knowledge of the individual man so that his deficiencies may be made good by subsequent instruction. If there is not time to correct errors there may be time to bring them to the attention of officers and men. Gen. Gobin wisely issued orders requiring every non-com. officer to report to Lieut. J. A. Leyden, 4th U. S. Inf., who took them into a grove and for two hours instructed them. The class numbered 600 men all eager to learn. Indeed, the men as a whole show a commendable disposition to improve themselves and are ready to to make use of any instruction given.

There is much that we might add to this review of the two Pennsylvania encampments did space permit, but we must not omit to extend our acknowledgment to Governor Beaver and Gen. Hartranft and to the members of their several staffs for many courtesies received. It would be hard to bring together a more agreeable company of gentlemen.

The following general and staff officers visited the two camps officially:

- Governor James A. Beaver, Harrisburg.
- Brigadier General D. H. Hastings, Adj. Gen.
- Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Krumbhaar, Asst. Adj. Gen.
- Colonel John L. Rogers, J. Ad. Gen.
- Colonel Samuel W. Hill, Qm. Gen.
- Colonel J. Granville Leach, Com. Gen.
- Colonel Louis W. Read, Surg. Gen.
- Colonel Louis A. Watres, Insp. Gen. R. P.
- Colonel Thomas J. Hudson, Ch. of Artillery.
- Aides-de-Camp—Lieut. Colonels James H. Lam-

bert, Thos. Osborn, Jr., William H. Taber, Lewis Walker, John H. Sanderson, J. K. Robison, Robert Adams, Jr., Joseph H. Gray, Thomas Potter, Jr., Wm. Livesey, B. Frank Eshleman, Wm. J. Elliott, Act. Insp. Gen.

Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft, Lt. Col. Silas W. Pettit, J. A.; Lt. Col. Chas. S. Greene, Q. M.; Lt. Col. S. S. Hartranft, C. S.; Lt. Col. Edw. O. Shakespeare, I. R. P.; Maj. Edw. W. Patton, A. D. C.; Maj. Barton D. Evans, A. D. C.

FEEDING THE NEW YORK GUARD.

The troops of the National Guard of New York it is safe to say while in camp are fed better than any other soldiers in the world. There is variety and abundance and of the best quality, and no limit is placed on the appetites of the men which are something enormous. The food is furnished by Meers, Windholz and Co., who have a valuable plant of cooking machinery of the latest and best pattern. The establish furnished have given the utmost satisfaction and the meals are never late a second. To give an idea of how some 700 New York guardmen are fed the following may be of interest: At 5 o'clock early bread and coffee are given the men. For this from 96 to 100 gallons of coffee and 100 loaves of bread are cut up. For the main breakfast at 7:30 there are oatmeal, beefsteak, mutton stew and potatoes. About 100 pounds of oatmeal, 600 quarts of milk, 500 pounds of beefsteak and 1,000 pounds of mutton are issued, which will do for two meals, one a stew, the other a roast. About 30 bushels of potatoes are used a day, and five women are set to work at 5 o'clock in the morning and they do nothing else all day but peel potatoes.

For dinner on one day there is beans, soup, roast veal, corn beef and cabbage, beets, potatoes and rice pudding. It takes four bushels of beans, five calves, 300 pounds of corn beef, 25 heads of cabbage, and 100 pounds of rice. For supper there is tea, coffee, and 600 pounds or more of cold roast beef, tongue and ham, and 600 quarts of milk. This, with 100 pounds of coffee and butter each, is about the average food consumed in one day. The milk and butter come from Orange County and it is the best that money can buy. About five tons of ice are used per day to keep the meat and milk fresh. Twenty pounds of Fleischman's yeast a week and during the season 74 tons of coal. The meat comes from Chicago direct. About two carcasses are used a day, and it keeps three butchers busy cutting it up. There are three bakers who bake 600 loaves of bread and 250 pies, apple, peach and mince, every day. Eight cooks and four helpers do the cooking, and six women are kept busy the livelong day washing dishes, for nearly 5,000 pieces are necessary. All the canned goods, such as tomatoes, beans, peas and corn, come from Oneida Community, Madison County, and are the best that are put up.

The meats and soups, etc., are varied daily. Every man is given all he wants and it keeps one man busy carting off the waste material. To prepare the meals, and wait on the men, etc., there are some 150 persons employed.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

The 1st Regiment of Infantry, Col. E. B. Knox, and Battery D of Artillery, Major E. P. Tobey, whose headquarters are at Chicago, finished their tour of duty at Camp Lincoln, near Springfield, Ill., on July 14. The weather at first interfered somewhat with the instruction, but despite this drawback the command derived great benefit from the drill and instruction. Guard duty, rifle practice, and drills were taken up in a very intelligent manner, and the discipline and behavior of the men was all that could be desired, and the citizens of the town speak in the highest terms of the Guardsmen. Previous to the departure of the command a serenade was tendered to Capt. James Halloran, U. S. A., who was detailed by the War Department to report the encampment. The regiment was relieved on July 14 by an advanced guard and detail from companies of the 6th Regiment, Col. W. Clendenin. These men posted guard, policed the streets, and filled bed ticks. The regiment is composed of separate companies located in different parts of the State, and are a highly intelligent body of men. The various companies comprising the 6th Regiment and Battery A, Artillery, from Danville, Capt. C. Winter, arrived from their respective towns on July 16, and Col. Wm. Clendenin took command. The weather being rainy no battalion drill was held on the day of arrival, as was intended. On the morning of the 18th the command went through their first battalion drill, and did very well. It was the first time that most of the regiment had tried it. Col. E. of Sterling, has been organized in the last year, and A. F. and I have more than half new men. Capt. Halloran, U. S. A., inspecting officer, detailed by the War Department to report on the camp, expressed himself favorably on the vim and desire to learn evinced by the men. The grounds are very nice. They are located northwest of the city of Springfield, about two miles from the business part of the town. The parade ground is on the south and the tents next north, the company tents in streets running north and south. The guard tents are on the west, on the edge of the parade grounds, and the mess tents are north. The rifle range is north, and separated from the camp by a park. There is a pond for the men to bathe in, lined with rock, and any depth from one foot to twenty.

The work during the week was continued, and the men made very commendable progress in drill and guard duty; the discipline was good, and the men paid attention to saluting. The Y. M. C. A. had a tent on the ground, provided with writing material, etc., for the free use of the soldiers.

MARYLAND MILITIA.

The 5th Regt., Maryland N. G., which was encamped at Atlantic City, N. J., broke camp on Saturday evening, July 21. The regiment made a fine display during the encampment and at the battalion drills and dress parade the camp was crowded with visitors. The men in the camp had a bathing suit parade on Thursday and the principal streets were paraded by a motley band dressed in all sorts of odd costumes which was much to the amusement of the people of the place. After the parade was dismissed the men marched to the camp. On Sunday the regiment marched to the depot and

took the cars for Baltimore, where they arrived on Sunday at 6 A. M., and were received by the members of the regiment who were unable to attend the camp.

A NATIONAL GUARD.

FOLLOWING is the text of the bill to provide for the organization and maintenance of the National Guard, which was referred to last week:

Be it enacted, etc. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to enlist into the service of the United States, for not less than three years nor more than five years, 100,000 volunteer infantry soldiers, to be known as the National Guard; of whom not more than 400 shall be enlisted from within the bounds of any one Congressional district, and not more than 400 from any State for each member of the House of Representatives of the United States chosen by the electors thereof at large, in addition to any quota to which such State may be entitled on behalf of its districts. The District of Columbia and each organized Territory of the United States may furnish 400 National Guards each.

Sec. 2. That the National Guard shall be organized into regiments of eight companies each; and the organization of each company and of each regiment thereof shall be the same as prescribed by law for the infantry of the Regular Army, except that each regiment shall have one surgeon with the rank of major, one assistant surgeon and one chaplain, with the rank of captain, and one hospital steward; and each company shall have eight corporals. In case the number in any State be less than eight, or be seven or fewer companies in excess of one or more regiments, said companies may be organized provisionally into a regiment of less than eight companies, or a battalion of less than five companies, with its quota of field and staff officers proportionally reduced as the President may direct; or if deemed advisable such odd companies, to the number of four or less, may be joined to four or fewer companies in one or more adjoining States, to form a regiment or battalion.

Sec. 3. That in receiving recruits for the National Guard, effective and able-bodied men between the ages of 16 and 45 years may be accepted upon original enlistments; and this limitation of age shall not apply to honorably discharged guardsmen, who may re-enlist within a year after such discharge.

Sec. 4. That in accepting enlistments for the National Guard preference shall be given to companies, battalions and regiments of organized militia, who, with the express consent of the authorities of their respective States, may apply to be received into the National Guard in such organized bodies; and in case the organization of such companies, battalions, or regiments shall not conform to that prescribed for the National Guard, such organization shall gradually be modified by the President, as vacancies occur therein, to establish a due conformity thereto. But no company shall be so received unless it consist of at least 40 active members, to be promptly recruited to such minimum number as may be prescribed.

Sec. 5. That no recruit or organized body of recruits shall be accepted into the National Guard except upon a written waiver, first signed by every such recruit, waiving and releasing every right which might be claimed to elect any and all officers of such National Guard of the rank of colonel or below; and thereafter all officers of the National Guard shall be appointed as follows: General officers and officers of the rank of colonel, Lieutenant-colonel, or major, by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; line officers, by the President, upon the nomination of their regimental or battalion commanders; regimental and battalion staff officers, by the commandant of such regiment or battalion, subject to the approval of the President; non-commissioned staff officers, by the regimental or battalion commander; and non-commissioned officers of companies by their company commanders, subject to the approval of their regimental or battalion commanders. But the officers of companies, battalions and regiments received as such organized bodies shall serve as such officers, until, in filling vacancies occurring therein, it shall be necessary to appoint their successors, which shall be done as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 6. That in making appointments of officers under this act, each alternate appointment of colonel, Lieutenant-colonel, major, or captain shall be made from officers of the Regular Army of lower rank, if so many such officers shall be found willing to accept such appointments; and promotions shall be made under the rules governing like promotions in the regular service, subject to the favorable report of an examining board, except that each alternate vacancy in the captaincies of a regiment or battalion shall be filled by appointment of lieutenants in the regular service, if so many such officers be found willing to accept. Officers of the regular service so appointed shall be entitled to no additional pay or emoluments by reason of such appointment, except when actually on duty as such officer of the National Guard. When the duties of an officer so appointed would conflict with his duties under his commission in the regular service, the President shall direct which corps he shall serve with for the time.

Sec. 7. That if, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the public service do not require the actual armed service of the National Guard he may, from year to year, permit them to retire to their homes and the pursuit of their vocations without pay or allowances until called upon for active service; in which latter event each officer and enlisted man thereof shall receive such pay and all other allowances as he would be entitled to if a member of the Regular Army of like grade and rank. The President may call into active service at any time such part of the National Guard or all thereof as may be needed to enforce the execution of the laws, suppress riots or insurrections, repel invasions or garrison the fortifications of the country, but no national guardman shall without his consent be transported to or required to serve as such in any lands, islands or waters outside of the usually recognized limits of North America.

Sec. 8. That one in each year, at such times as may be fixed for each regiment or battalion by the President, each regiment and battalion of the National Guard shall encamp for not less than six nor more than ten days for discipline and instruction; during which times they shall be paid, clothed, subsisted, transported, and in other respects supplied and cared for as troops of the Regular Army, and shall be considered in active service, and subject to the Articles of War, and the laws and regulations prescribed for the Army of the United States. The President may direct the formation of brigades and divisions of the National Guard and their encampment as such bodies.

Sec. 9. That the President shall prescribe regulations for the care and keeping of the arms, ammunition, equipments, stores, clothing, and so forth, issued for the use of the National Guard, in suitable company, battalion or regimental armories, during such time as such National Guard be not in active service; and may require each member thereof to attend for drill not less than twelve nor more than twenty-four meetings of his company, during each year, at such armory; for each of which meetings such guardman shall be entitled to receive, at the annual encampment, such sum as the regulations aforesaid may prescribe, not exceeding 50 cents; and suitable penalties shall be deducted from the annual pay of each guardman for unexcused absences from such drills.

Sec. 10. That the troops of the National Guard shall be supplied with arms and equipments of every kind, necessary for their service, and with one fatigue uniform, consisting of a blouse, a cap, a pair of trousers, an overcoat, and one pair of coarse shoes, in each term of three years, to be used only when on duty, and to remain the property of the United States. Camp equipage, ammunition, and blankets, will be furnished when the President may direct.

Sec. 11. That until the National Guard shall be fully organized and placed on an effective footing, not more than 50 enlisted men per company, shall be armed, uniformed and paid, except when required for active service, the President shall direct additional men to be accepted. Whenever the number of enlisted men in any company shall fall below thirty, or the company become inefficient, or mutinous, it may be mustered out of the service.

Sec. 12. That sections 1122, 1123, 1160, 1174, 1175, 1200, 1211, 1212, 1214, 1215, 1222, 1234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as well as all other acts and parts of acts which in their nature are fairly applicable thereto, shall govern the National Guard in respect to the matters therein provided for; and the President may prescribe regulations as to all matters not provided for by law.

Sec. 13. That in order to enable all the members of every company to be thoroughly drilled while encamped, the President may authorize the enlistment for each company of two privates, to be permanently detailed as cooks, to be subject to no other duty, and to be paid at the same rate as other private soldiers.

Sec. 14. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

The regiment is steadily increasing the number of marksmen at Creedmoor and if the rate of increase is kept up there will hardly be a man on the active list who will not wear a marksman's badge. The number of sharpshooters is also increasing and the committees on target practice from the several companies are endeavoring to have all their men qualified before the season ends.

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

The regiment has made all the necessary arrangements for the camp at Peckskill. The men have been instructed in guard duty and in battalion drill as far as the room in the armory will permit. Col. Scott, while desirous of taking a large number of men, will not take any man that will be apt to throw discredit on the regiment. The previous experience of other regiments in camp has shown that a few men can do much to bring a command into ill repute, and Col. Scott and his officers will use every endeavor to have the regiment make an honorable record. The regiment expects to have over 400 men in camp. Lieut. Oliver Harriman has received his commission and will go to camp. The work on the new armory is steadily going on and the cornerstone will be laid in the fall.

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

The regiment will assemble at the armory for the purpose of proceeding to the rifle range at Creedmoor on Aug. 2, at 6:30 A. M. Col. Seward has received the congratulations of prominent men of the National Guard throughout the country on the success of his command at the Gettysburg celebration, among which are Adj't.-Gen. D. H. Hastings, who was instructed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to return thanks for the honor shown him in the naming of the camp, and congratulates him on the fine appearance of the command and on its perfect discipline and their soldierly conduct. General Horatio C. King, secretary of the Army of the Potomac, thanks him and his regiment for their generous service on the occasion and commends them for their fine display.

Eleventh New York.—Colonel A. P. Stewart.

The quarterly report is as follows: Field and staff and non-commissioned staff, 18; Cos. A, 26; B, 30; C, 73; D, 71; F, 45; G, 47; H, 49; I, 70; K, 34. Total, 603—a gain of 72. Although the regiment is strong, as per report, there was a large number of men who did not report for duty in camp. The regiment will no doubt soon be in condition, so that everything will work harmoniously. The Board of Officers will not accept any recruit, except that he shall pass the necessary inspection as regards physical condition and man of good character. The regiment will go to Creedmoor for target practice on Aug. 14. By the resignation of Capt. Kloontz, Capt. Schmidt, of Co. C, will be the senior captain. Lieut. P. H. Williams, who has been adjutant for some time, has resigned on account of removal from the State.

Twelfth New York.—Lt. Col. H. Dowd.

The regiment is practising at Creedmoor. Co. D, Capt. B. S. Barnard, was at the range on Wednesday and a number of men qualified as marksmen. Lieut. Jas. W. Gerard, of Co. F, has tendered his resignation. Lieut.-Col. Dowd will command the 8th Provisional Battalion at camp, from Aug. 4 to 11, and Major J. J. Riker the 7th Provisional Battalion during the same period. Both officers have selected their assistants and the companies can look forward to practical and thorough instruction. The battalion in command of Col. Dowd consists of the 14th Sep. Co. from Kingston, 15th from Poughkeepsie, 16th from Catskill and 24th from Middletown. The 7th Battalion in command of Major Riker consists of the 7th Sep. Co., Cohoes; 8th, Rochester; 9th, Whitehall, and 21st from Troy.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

The special committee on plans for the new armory for the regiment, to be built on the lot at 67th and 68th streets and the Boulevard, held a meeting on July 18. Designs were submitted from the following architects: J. R. Thomas, H. J. Kilburn, G. B. Post, J. P. Leo, Jas. E. Ware, G. E. Harding, and Theodore Weston. Col. Camp and several members of his staff on July 23 examined the various plans for an armory submitted to the committee of the Armory Board who are authorized to report the best designs and cost. The plans are on file in the office of President Coleman, of the Tax Department, who is a member of the committee having the designs under consideration. The committee has not yet reached a conclusion as regards the excellence of the respective plans submitted by the architects for this armory. The regiment will go to Creedmoor in August. The election for lieutenant-colonel to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Hardung will be held on July 30, 1888.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. Fred. Kopper.

The 71st Regiment, under the command of Col. Fred. Kopper, with 350 men, and the veteran corps of 50 men, commanded by Col. White, left their armory on Friday evening, July 25, and marched to the Ferry at 23rd Street where a boat was ready to take them to Staten Island, N. Y. The command arrived at the city of Fredericksburg, Va., on Saturday morning at 6 A. M., where a detachment of the Richmond Howitzers, under the command of Maj. W. E. Stansbury and Capt. Beauregard Lorraine, received them.

On the arrival of the regiment at Richmond the 1st Regiment (Richmond Grays) were in line to receive them. The visitors stacked arms and Major T. Taylor Elyson then extended the freedom of the city in a few neat and witty remarks which was replied to by Col. Kopper. The men were taken in charge by the Richmond Grays and were taken to all points of interest in and about Richmond. At sunset the military had a dress parade. They left Richmond and visited the battle field of Bull's Run, where the regiment fought its first fight 27 years ago. The regiment next proceeded to Washington, where Col. Wm. G. Moore, of the Washington Light Infantry, offered the use of its armory. The regiment was reviewed by President Cleveland. The marching of the companies before the President was good, distances well kept and the salutes of the officers good. After the regiment was reviewed it marched back to the armory. In the evening the Washington Light Infantry escorted the regiment to the depot and cars were taken for New York, where they arrived on Tuesday morning, marched to the armory and dismissed. The trip was very successful and the regiment has added more to its laurels.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The last quarterly returns from the 1st Battery, N. Y., Capt. Louis Wendel, are 5 officers and 113 men, total 117. The 2d Battery, N. Y., Capt. F. P. Earle, will hold its an-

nual excursion at Cold Spring Grove, Long Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 15. The steamer *Crystal Stream* will leave foot of 23d street, East River, at 8:30 and 12:30 o'clock, East River, at 9:30. A large delegation of prominent military men, the Old Guard and the "Canteen" will be largely represented, and a most enjoyable time is anticipated.

CREEDMOOR MATCHES.

The 6th marksman's badge match was shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, July 21. The weather was fine and conditions favorable for shooting. The scores made were the best of the season. The attendance was good. Following are the winners:

	Co.	Regt.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Tot.
J. D. Foot	F	7th	21	24	47
G. L. Stebbins	K	5th	22	24	46
Geo. Shorkley	U. S. A.	2d	24	46	
J. F. Klein	17th Sep. Co.	21	23	44	
W. J. Underwood	H	7th	21	23	44
R. McLean	K	7th	19	24	43
A. McDougal	C	7th	20	23	43
W. L. Frost	C	12th	20	23	43
Silver Medals:					
J. S. Shepherd	D	23d	23	23	46
W. H. Palmer	Staff	7th	22	23	45
Bronze Medals:					
C. A. Jones	G	7th	21	23	44
E. F. M. Wendeistadt	C	23d	21	23	44
O. E. Dudley	F	7th	23	21	44

MISSOURI.

The encampment of the 3d Regt., Colonel Milton Moore commanding, at Excelsior Springs from July 11 to July 15, inclusive, was eminently successful, and demonstrated the fact that both officers and men are well up in the tactics and military manœuvres. Indeed, this regiment of Missouri soldiers are destined to take a high standard of rank in Western military circles.

MINNESOTA.

The 1st Regiment, Minnesota N. G., is encamped at Lake View, Minn. The regiment is under the command of Col. W. B. Bond, with 461 men for duty. The command is exercised every day in skirmishing and company and battalion drills, and there is much improvement in the drills. The regiment is composed of separate commands who do not have an opportunity to drill together except in camp. The regiment and camp was inspected by Capt. Jno. H. Patterson, 20th U. S. Inf. The regiment, arms, and equipment were found to be in good condition. The camp and sanitary arrangements were excellent. Drill practice was held at camp and a large number of men qualified as marksmen.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

G. O. No. 17 announces that in addition to the State and United States Regulations and Upton's Tactics the text books named below are adopted for the instruction of the National Guard of Wisconsin, except so far as they may conflict with the provisions of the Regulations and Tactics mentioned, as now or hereafter modified by proper authority: Blunt's "Instruction in Rifle and Carbine Firing;" King's "Manual of the Sword;" "Rifle Practice," by Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, 1st Cav., U. S. A., and "Rifle Practice" and "How I Made Smith a Marksman," by Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., U. S. A., in reports of annual conventions of officers of the Wisconsin N. G.; Keunon's "Duties of Guards and Sentinels;" Phisterer's "National Guardsman at Ceremonies;" Brownell's "Formations for Street Riot Duty;" "Legal and Tactical Considerations Affecting the Employment of the Military in the Suppression of Mobs, including an essay on Martial Law," by Richard W. Young, LL. B., Lieut. 5th U. S. Artillery. All commissioned officers are required to provide themselves with copies of the Tactics of their arm of the service, also "Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing." It is recommended that all non-commissioned officers of infantry be provided with copies of the latest (fourth) edition of "Abridged Upton's Infantry Tactics," by Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. A.

G. O. No. 18 publishes a report by 1st Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Infantry, U. S. A., I. R. P., Div. Mo., concerning his recent instruction duty at Menomonee, Wis. Lieut. Reade says:

It was not considered essential that the firings should be conducted under the best conditions of light, range, and weather; on the contrary, many of the firings were had in wet gales a foot high, or in the sun with a temperature of 90 degrees. Opportunity was given to every commissioned officer and to many non-commissioned officers to themselves take command of a line of skirmishers. Every man was required to make at least one skirmish run, using service cartridges, and the regimental commander, in orders announcing results, directed company commanders to select for final instruction only such as could themselves subsequently act as instructors for others of their respective companies. My main object was to instruct the men in one of the phases of rifle discipline, and to cultivate that individuality so essential to the soldier who will hit what he fires at under circumstances somewhat assimilating to those of offensive active service. Members of the classes alternated in serving as markers and in signaling the number of hits, their location, the aggregate of score, and, when practicable, the nature of misses. Emphasis was laid upon the necessity of indicating to the marksman the position of his misses. For every failure to hit the objective, there is a cause; a knowledge on the part of the riflemen of this cause of failure is obviously necessary, and the markers can help the man behind the rifle, if taught a simple code of signals. In my course of instruction, above noted, skirmish firing constituted the only feature of field firing. Both the officers and men were told that skirmishing was of more importance than known distance practice. Many expert shots, justly renowned for demonstrated abilities as fixed distance riflemen, were, at first, woeful failures when firing over unknown grounds, varying distances, and under the (15) second restriction. I trust that the riflemen of the fixed distance range expert shot will not be unfortunately paramount, hereafter, in Wisconsin. It holds a place in the education of our Army which its utility in war does not warrant.

DELAWARE.

The Delaware National Guard have been in camp on the Brandywine near Wilmington. The troops in camp were under strict discipline and have been thoroughly drilled in battalion movements and skirmishing and have made great progress in all the movements. On Thursday afternoon the troops in camp were reviewed by Gov. Biggs and staff. They were received by a salute from the Gatling Gun Battery, and the 1st Regt., under the command of Col. W. Wood, formed for review and inspection. During the review the men were very steady and the lines well dressed. In the passage in review by companies the distance between the companies was well kept and the salutes of the officers good. The review was witnessed by about 6,000 people, and the

troops were applauded for their marching. The troops were inspected at sundown by Capt. Geo. S. Anderson, 6th U. S. Cav. The inspection was very rigid and arms and equipments found in good condition. The troops remained in camp until Saturday, when the tents were struck and the troops marched to their armories. The camp was a success, and the troops will be much benefited by the instruction received in camp.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The skirmish match, shot at South Framingham, Saturday, July 21, proved a great success, thanks to the hard work of Major J. P. Frost of the brigade staff. The conditions were seven runs, 300 yards to 50 yards, on the 200 yard iron target. Pvt. F. E. Bennett, Troop A, 1st Cav., won the first prize on a score of 84, having 27 shots on the target. The second prize was won by Lieut. George H. Dickson, Co. F, 5th Inf., who scored 62, having 20 shots on the target. The prizes, gold medals, will be awarded later.

The 2d Brigade, M. V. M., Brig. Gen. B. F. Peach, Jr., commanding, concluded their term of camp duty at South Framingham, Mass., on July 14th, after a very successful period of instruction. Guard duty, rifle practice, skirmish, battalion and company drills were practiced in the routine manner, with dress parade each evening, and with increased perfection as the time advanced. The brigade staff practiced with revolvers at a 50 yard target. The number of men present was the largest the 2d Brigade ever had in camp. It consisted of the 5th Regt., Col. W. A. Bancroft; 8th Regt., Col. F. A. Osgood; 9th Regt., Col. W. M. Strachan; 1st Batt., Light Artillery, Major G. S. Merrill, and 1st Batt., Cavalry, Major H. G. Kemp. The companies of the different commands are located in various towns, and consequently are seldom together as a body for drill. The rations furnished gave great satisfaction.

The Boston *Sunday Herald*, referring to the camp, says: "The camp of the brigade was in many respects the best field duty it has ever performed. With several new companies and a host of green enlisted men and officers, it made a record of which its commanding officers can well be proud. In several respects the camp was a departure from any before held in this State. While a brigade camp, still the various battalions commanders had much more time for imparting special instructions than heretofore, and with excellent results. The placing of sentries around each organization, while giving a large number of men instruction in guard, seemed to be, after taps, rather a nuisance. The doing away with the brigade guard mounting, and substituting details from regimental guard, was satisfactory. Brigade guard duty was better performed this year than ever, yet added improvement can still be made. Matters at the brigade guardhouse were conducted rather loosely, and hereafter more attention should be given to the care of prisoners. While it may be necessary to look a soldier or citizen up, it is not humane to starve them. In the guardhouse on Saturday morning was a prisoner who had not been given any food for 23 hours. Separate hours for the drill of the cavalry and artillery and infantry proved to be a good thing. Military courtesy was generally observed. The men were willing to salute at all times, but they were occasionally in doubt as to the proper time and manner of executing it. The water furnished the troops was villainous, and no further encampments should be held on the ground until running water can be introduced. It was a good natured camp, officers and men working hard to acquit themselves successfully in all their duties."

CONNECTICUT.

The following have been commissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard since May 17, 1888:

- 1st Regiment—1st Sergt. John F. Lawler, of Hartford, 2d Lieutenant Co. B.
- 2d Regiment—1st Lieut. Geo. M. Cole, captain Co. I; 1st Sergt. Geo. W. Metcalf, 1st Lieutenant Co. I.
- 4th Regiment—2d Lieut. John J. Glenny, 1st Lieutenant Co. E; 1st Sergt. Edward O'Brien, 2d Lieutenant Co. E; 1st Sergt. Carroll D. Ryder, 2d Lieutenant Co. G.
- 5th Battalion—1st Lieut. Samuel J. Benedict, captain Co. C; Sergt. Andrew M. Porter, 1st Lieutenant Co. C.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. J. B.—See answer to W. S., in this column. Soldier.—The address of Gen. W. S. Harney, U. S. A., is St. Louis, Mo.

J. M. C.—There was no General Buckley in the U. S. Army in 1867 or 1868.

Vet.—Major-General Arthur St. Clair commanded the Army from March 4, 1791, to March 5, 1792, and was succeeded by Major-General Anthony Wayne.

D. asks: Did it ever become a law that the Judge Advocate should leave the room when the court is closed? Ans.—No; neither is it the practice.

W. S.—Under decision given by Gen. Upton and now official, at "guides on the line," in the general alignment, the guides should remain at carry arms.

Asstas.—Eight line officers will be retired for age in 1889 and eight of them, an even thing. Had Gen. Q. A. Gillmore lived he would have been retired Feb. 28, 1889, which would have made nine of the staff.

A. B. C. and F. K. H.—Write to Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. Give name of Congressional District in which you reside, and information as to that particular district will be furnished you.

McC.—Chicago, launched Dec. 5, 1885, not yet commissioned; Boston, launched Dec. 4, 1884, commissioned May 2, 1887; Atlanta, launched Oct. 6, 1884, commissioned July 19, 1886; Dolphin, launched April 12, 1884, commissioned Dec. 1, 1885.

M. D. B. asks: If there is a vacancy in either the Naval or Military School from Kentucky, and from what district? And Soldier asks: In what States do vacancies now exist for appointments to the U. S. Military Academy? Ans.—Name particular districts in which interested, and information will be given.

O. K. asks: 1. Is Congressman Belmont's District (N. Y.) represented at West Point? Ans.—The present cadet from his district will not graduate until 1892.

2.—The age for admission to West Point is between 17 and 22. He must be under 22 when admitted.

Fort Lyon asks: 1. In 1881, while a sergeant in Co. C, 13th Inf., I made application for the appointment of commissary sergeant. How do I stand on the list of applicants? Ans.—You must make a new application.

2. Is it necessary for me to inform the Commissary-General of my change of regiment? Ans.—No.

T. R. L. asks: If a man is tried and sentenced to six months, to lose all pay and allowances that may be due him except \$2 a month for prison expenses, and a further sum of \$20 to be given him at the expiration of his confinement, and then to be dishonorably discharged (the confinement however, and forfeiture are reduced to three months), is that \$20 also reduced to \$10? Ans.—No.

L. B. P.—The bill giving the Cadet Engineers restored to the Navy their places on the Register will be found in the JOURNAL of June 28, 1888, p. 524. It directs that the commissions of the class of 1881 be dated from July 1, 1888, and their names placed on the Navy Register immediately after that of Wm. D. Weaver in the order of their

merit at graduation. The commissions of the class of 1882 are to date from July 1, 1884, and their names are to follow that of Chas. E. Rommel.

Battery D asks: During the inspection of a battery, mounted, the captain returns his sabre and accompanies the inspecting officer, and during the inspection of his platoon the lieutenant also accompanies the inspecting officer. Should the lieutenant carry or return his sabre during the inspection of his platoon? Ans.—Par. 97, U. S. Artillery Tactics, prescribes in words that the captain, "as soon as selected, returns sabre and accompanies the inspector." The next sentence says: "Each chief of platoon accompanies the inspector during the inspection of his platoon." Nothing in tactics or in the decisions, within our knowledge, answers your query. But as the captain is instructed to return his sabre, and the chiefs of platoon are not so instructed, the natural inference is that the officer in question should hold it at the carry. A decision from the War Department is necessary to determine this point.

C. S. R. asks: In answer to "G. R." upon page 80 of the JOURNAL (April 28, 1888) you state that a senior captain arriving at a post already garrisoned cannot "select the company quarters occupied by a captain junior in rank." Upon what authority, either of Orders or Decisions of the General, is this answer based? The Regulations appear to be silent on the question, other than specifying that officers shall be quartered near their troops (A. R. 16a). In a circular of February 1888 (it being, it will, there were two decisions relative to the quarters case—one addressed to the Comdg. Gen. of Dept. of the East and the other to the Comdg. Gen. of Dept. of the Platte—but these do not distinctly affirm the answer given by you to "G. R." It would seem to be a matter of sound policy that this rule should be distinctly established: that a company arriving at a post, where vacant quarters are, should move into them and not distract troops already quartered. If there are several sets vacant and more than one company arrives, then let the choice be by the rank of the captains joining. The same rule to apply when a post is newly garrisoned, but the selection once made must be abided by, unless new barracks are built and thrown open to selection by those then at the post. To permit captains arriving a selection of barracks over those their juniors will keep our posts in a constant state of discomfort and promote dissatisfaction and lack of interest among the men in fitting up their barracks, if they know the fruit of their labor is to be garnered by others. It is bad enough as it now stands to have junior officers displaced by their seniors without extending the practice to the barracks of the men. Ans.—Our answer in JOURNAL of April 28, 1888, was based upon the universal "custom of service," closely adhered to and as binding as any order or decision.

HAZING BY NAVAL CADETS.

In the trial at Annapolis last week Cadet Charles F. Cornell testified that it was another member of the 3d Class who gave Cadet Payne the order to chew paper. He at first declined to answer the questions, but the court ordered him to do so unless his answer would exonerate himself. Cadet Cornell refused to answer on the ground that a more explicit answer would exonerate himself. The court then ruled that Cadet Cornell was not protected by the plea of self-incrimination, and he was ordered to give an explicit answer as to who gave Cadet Payne the order to chew paper and candle grease. This he declined to do, and he was reported to Superintendent Sampson, who placed him under arrest and ordered him to prison on board the *Santee*.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

An officer is reported as saying of the twelve "built-up" steel-rifled 6-in. guns advertised for by the Navy Department:

This type of gun is the embodiment of Prof. Treadwell's clear idea of a gun with equal strength, as set forth by him in 1838, combined with Chambers' mechanical ideas of breech mechanism, and of hooping in layers, with hoops of each layer breaking joints, and Rodman's idea of procuring internal tension in a gun. Although these ideas are distinctly American, the type of gun was perfected by foreign nations before our own Government took hold of the problem. It is not generally known that Boston turned out the first "built-up" steel gun ever made in this country. The gun was made at the South Boston Iron Works in 1860. The forgings to be used in the new guns were contracted for in 1882, the Bethlehem Iron Company being required to turn out sets of forgings for 6-inch guns by Aug. 1, 1888.

This statement is generally correct, with the exception, perhaps, that the "mechanical ideas of breech mechanism" should be credited to John P. Schenck, of Boston, instead of Wm. Chambers. What claims Chambers may have we do not know, but we do know that during the war, John P. Schenck while at work in the shop of the South Boston Iron Works invented and patented a design for breech-loading guns which was substantially the same as is now adopted by the U. S. Government. Schenck sold his invention to a Mr. Eastman who took it to France and there developed its value, and it is now known here as the "French system." The 6-in. steel gun spoken of as made at Boston in 1860 was made partly of "Firth" steel and partly of Midvale steel. It was taken to Annapolis as soon as finished, in 1880, and has, we believe, a very good record, showing velocities considerably above 2,000 f. s. It was blown to pieces, however, the other day by the premature explosion of a shell charged with dynamite. The statement as to date of contract with Bethlehem Iron Co. should read 88 or 87 instead of 82. After the 6-in. built-up steel gun, which was made for Commodore Jeffers at Boston, had been tested and pronounced by many officers as eminently satisfactory, Mr. Hunt went on to Washington and offered to make similar guns of 6, 8 or 10 inches calibre at the rate of 100 6 in. guns per year, and at prices charged for such guns in England, but his offer was not considered.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The 300th anniversary of the destruction of the Spanish Armada coincides with measures for the establishment of a first class naval arsenal and dockyard on Spanish soil, and the laying down of several unarmored cruisers, which, when completed, will be among the largest and fastest in the world. Until last year Spain possessed no modern ironclad. The revival was greatly due to the late King and his advisers; but it was not until 1879 that much practical good resulted, and even then progress was very slow until about 1885. The new Armada is at length assuming very respectable proportions.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

The Russian Army has recently, we learn, been considerably reorganized. The cavalry has been largely increased and radically transformed. There are now but two types, the dragoon and the cossack. Except in the southern cavalry the lance is everywhere suppressed, and also the cuirass. The Russian cavalryman of to day is a foot soldier on horseback. The infantry of the reserve has been transformed. The uniforms have been simplified. 300,000 men of the

infantry reserve are called out each year for field practice during a period of three weeks. The military schools have been entirely reorganized. Battalions for the construction of military railways have been established, and the field artillery increased and made lighter in weight.

A VIENNA despatch says: "The retirement of Marshal Kuhn, of the Austrian Army, has caused a sensation. The Emperor, in his letter to the Marshal, says: 'The necessity for the army being in perfect readiness for the field renders it imperative to appoint another to your post.' Marshal Kuhn, it is said, still enjoys full physical and mental vigor."

THE RUSSIAN physician and publicist Portugaloff declares that strychnine in subcutaneous injections is an immediate and infallible remedy for drunkenness. The craving of the inebriate for drink is changed into positive aversion in a day, and after a treatment of eight or ten days the patient may be discharged. Even should the appetite return months afterward, the first attempt to resume drinking will produce such painful and nauseating sensations that

the person will turn away from the liquor in disgust. The strychnine is administered by dissolving one grain in 200 drops of water, and injecting five drops of the solution every 24 hours. Dr. Portugaloff recommends the establishment of inebriate dispensaries in connection with police stations.

THE British naval manoeuvres began the 13th of this month. For the manoeuvres, the ships will be divided into two squadrons, as follows:

A SQUADRON.

Port line.
Aigencourt (Rowley).
Inflexible.
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Belleisle.
Iron Duke.
Shannon.
Inconstant.
Mercury.
Mohawk.

Scouts: Active, Mersey, Thames, Archer, Tartar, Rattlesnake, Raccoon and Grasshopper.

Starboard line.
Northumberland (Baird).
Hotspur.
Northampton.
Collingwood.
Monarch.
Conqueror.
Benbow.
Arethusa.
Rover.

Torpedo boats: Nos. 25, 41, 42, 49, 50, and 60. Thorneycrofts: Nos. 78, 64, 65, 66, 67, 72, 79, and 80. Yarrows; No. 51, White.

B SQUADRON.

Port line.	Starboard zinc.
Rodney (Fitz Roy).	Hercules (Tryon).
Rupert.	Ajax.
Warspite.	Black Prince.
Invincible.	Devastation.
Iris.	Hero.
Calypso.	Vulcan.

Scouts: Amphion, Severn, Cossack, Serpent, Sandfly, Spider and Curlew.

Torpedo boats: Nos. 45, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, all Thorneycrofts.

On May 20 last, an assemblage of the most powerful war vessels of modern type took place at Barcelona in honor of the opening of the Exhibition by the Queen of Spain. All the Great Powers were represented by their fleets, and, without exception, the world has never before witnessed a more important gathering of maritime strength.



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JULY 28, 1888.

THE CADET'S ROMANCE.

And the button will depart
From the region of his heart,
And insist
That its business is to dangle
From a lovely little bangle
At her wrist.

And a golden sword you'll note
In the laces at her throat
Neatly placed,
And their monograms entwined
On a breastplate you will find
At her waist.

By and bye the maid will smile
Sweetly on some other "fie"—
Then a fuss—
And he'll meet and pass her by,
While she sadly wonders why
This is thus.

Then she'll tell a bitter tale,
Shed a tear and sadly rail
At her fate.
But in spite of any wrangle,
She will hold fast to the bangle,
And the plate.
—Lieut. W. B. Gordon, Ord. Dept., West Point.

A MAN applied for a pension at the Maine State Agency in Augusta the other day, and, being asked on what ground he thought himself entitled to a pension, answered: "Drunkenness." The astonished pension agent told him that pensions are only granted for disability contracted in the army. "I know that," said the applicant. "Drunkenness is my disability, and I contracted it in the army."

Three Black Crows

"There were three crows sat on a tree,
And they were black as crows could be."
"Alas," said one, "would I were white,
Instead of being black as night."
"Such foolish wishing," said his friends,
In disappointment often ends.
But now, losooth to make you white
Will be an easy matter, quite.
We'll wash you well with FAIRY SOAP,
And when you're white, we fondly hope
That while you wonder at thefeat,
Your happiness will be complete."

* * *

Behold him now as white as snow!
"Wonder of wonders!" saith the crow.
If FAIRY SOAP will make black white
Twill surely all the world delight.
And mistress, mother, nurse and maid
Will find themselves, I trow, well paid
In the use of FAIRY SOAP for
The household needs both great and small;
For dishes, babies' pots and pans,
For dirty clothes and milkmen's cans—
For woolen, cotton, dainty lace—
For cleaning every dirty place.
Soap that can make a black bird white
Will make whate'er is dingy, bright.

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Frankfort, Ky.

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Mary—O, George! would you dare? All those great guns are unloaded, don't you know, and something's sure to explode.

COL. BLOOD (grinding his teeth)—Major Gore has challenged me to fight a duel; we are to meet in Death Hollow at 5 this afternoon.

Mrs. Blood—Oh, colonel, and I had arranged to have dinner at 5 o'clock; Bridget wants to go out.

MANY imitate, but none equal "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar. A 10c. cigar in quality, but only a 5c. cigar in price, is "Tansill's Punch."

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BIRTHS.

HERSEY.—At Whipple Barracks, Ariz., July 8, to the wife of Lieutenant Mark L. Hersey, 9th U. S. Infantry, a son.

MARRIED.

BURR—RICKETTS.—At the Church of the Holy Communion, New York City, July 25, Dr. CHAUNCEY REA BURR to Miss FRANCES B. RICKETTS, daughter of the late General James B. Ricketts, U. S. A.

TISDALE—MERRICK.—At Annapolis, Md., July 17, Ensign RYLAND D. TISDALE, U. S. N., to Miss JULIA MERRICK.

UBERROTH—THOMAS.—At Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, Lieutenant PRESTON H. UBERROTH, U. S. R. M., to RIE, daughter of Mr. Samuel Thomas.

DIED.

BRENNAN.—At Highland, N. Y., July 15, 1st Lieutenant JAMES BRENNAN, 17th U. S. Infantry.

CARPENTER.—At St. Louis, Mo., July 22, Chief Engineer JOHN B. CARPENTER, U. S. Navy, retired, aged 49 years, 3 months and 6 days.

FORSYTH.—At Newburg, N. Y., July 19, ANN D. HEYER, widow of Professor John Forsyth, U. S. Army.

HUGHES.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., July 25, SUSAN MANNING, widow of Henry G. Hughes and daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Angus, U. S. Navy.

LEUFLER.—At Hoosac Falls, N. Y., July 25, EDWARD MILLER LEUFLER, Civil Engineer, son of George W. and the late Sarah Beaumont Leufler, of Philadelphia, Pa.

LOTT.—Suddenly, at Easton, Pa., July 21, Dr. GEORGE W. LOTT, father of Capt. George Lott, 11th Infantry, and Dr. J. Howard Lott, late acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., in the 80th year of his age.

MC FARLAND.—On Sunday evening, July 22, at his residence, New Haven, Conn., Lieut. Colonel MC FARLAND, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, aged 52 years.

MCDONNELL.—At Baltimore, Md., July 22, in the 74th year of his age, JAMES MCDONNELL, carpenter, U. S. N., retired.

MORTON.—At Auburndale, Mass., July 11, ALLEN MORTON, 6th U. S. Infantry.

THOMAS.—At Mount Washington, Md., July 18, FRANCIS GAVETTE, youngest son of E. Walworth Thomas, and grandson of Col. O. W. Wyse, U. S. A., retired.

WHITE.—Suddenly, July 24, at Kaukaku, Ill., after a distressing illness of many years, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Capt. John C. White, U. S. A.

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PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL SUPPLIES
FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

July 1, 1888.—Intending bidders for the annual supplies, heretofore advertised under date of July 1, for Navy Yards, New York and Norfolk, and Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., are hereby informed that the opening of bids for those Stations has been postponed to August 7, 1888, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to August 14, 1888, at the same hour and place.

JAMES FULTON,
Paymaster General, U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL SUPPLIES
FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—
July 1, 1888.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," will be received, from manufacturers or regular dealers only, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 11 o'clock A. M., on July 31, 1888, and opened immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders or their representatives, for the annual supplies of the various articles of hardware, lumber, drugs, stationery, etc., arranged in classes, which will be required at the several United States Navy Yards and Stations, except Mare Island, California, proposals for which will be received until 11 o'clock A. M., August 7, 1888. Proposals will also be received until 11 o'clock A. M., July 31, 1888, for 2,000 tons bituminous North Georgia or Alabama coal for steamers used at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Florida; 2,000 tons anthracite broken coal for steamers' use at the United States Naval Station Key West, Florida; 2,000 tons bituminous North Georgia or Alabama coal for steamers used at the United States Naval Station, Port Royal, South Carolina; 1,000 tons Old Company Lehigh; 80 tons white slate stove and 25 tons red ash stove, at the Torpedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island; and 1,000 tons anthracite broken coal for steamers' use at the United States Coalting Station, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. All of this coal to run 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be delivered at the end of tackle alongside of dock, and, except at Key West, Florida, in quantities not to exceed 50 tons per day. Offers will be received for one or more of the above-mentioned classes or subdivisions of coal, but must include all articles specified under each class, or subdivision of class, otherwise the bid will not be considered. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. The bids decided by lot. Proposals must be made in duplicate on prescribed forms and filed out as directed in schedule, otherwise they will be declared informal and rejected. Schedules of required supplies for any Navy Yard or Station desired, with blank form of proposal attached thereto, will be furnished by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing on application; also, any other information touching the various articles required. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals not considered advantageous to the Government, and to waive such defects as are not in conflict with the law.

JAMES FULTON,
Paymaster General, U. S. N.

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Designs and estimates furnished for the complete armament of vessels. Full batteries for naval and auxiliary ships furnished and mounted in place at short notice. Complete batteries and equipments furnished for Mountain and Field Artillery. Designs, estimates, and material furnished for the protection of harbors and channels by mines, torpedoes, artillery, and floating obstructions. Yacht guns and ammunition of standard Hotchkiss material.

the ranks. The companies turn out with full ranks, and as the regiment is composed of nearly all new men, who have never done a tour of camp duty, every man is doing his best. In the morning drills one wing drill on the old parade ground, the other on the new ground, and every company has plenty of room to manoeuvre.

Last week great preparations were made by a regiment for a review and everything was done to make it a success, but why should one regiment be reviewed and not another. If one regiment is to be so honored, then all should be, or else the review business could better be postponed until winter. The officers of the 13th Regiment have taken advantage of everything possible to advance the interest of their command. All the men who are to do guard duty are receiving instructions by the post instructor in that duty. All the company quartermaster sergeants must report to the post camp inspector to receive instruction in order to keep the tents and streets in the proper condition. All the 1st sergeants must report to headquarters, where it is explained to them how to make a correct report. All the duty sergeants and corporals must report to Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Harding, where they are instructed in the duties of non-commissioned officers, and the enlisted men are invited by the officers to ask for any information that they desire. One thing that is particularly noticeable is the respect shown by the men to the officers. The men always appear with coats buttoned and salute promptly, and there is an absence of the enlisted men in the officers' quarters. The commissioned officers are ordered to report at headquarters in the afternoon, where they are instructed in all the movements, and Lieut. Wm. R. Hamilton, of the 5th Artillery, has delivered a course of instructions on minor tactics, especially in the more important branches, and in the evening after dress parade the officers are invited to go with him on a reconnaissance in the vicinity of the camp, where all the movements for defending and attacking the camp are explained by him and practical knowledge gained. The officers of the regiment have made a topographical map of the surrounding country within a mile of the camp, on which is shown all the prominent points for military use, and the entire map shows great merit. Would not an engineer corps be a valuable addition to the Guard? There are numbers of men who have a talent for engineering, and a corps could be soon formed and instructed. The men in camp, instead of doing armory drilling, should be instructed how to build earthworks of every description.

It would be a benefit to the soldier in learning how to take or defend an earthwork; to the artilleryman it would be of value in planting his guns, as under the present system the artilleryman has nothing to do but guard duty in his own camp. The 13th has one of the best policed camps of the season. Unfortunately it was not left in good condition when the regiment arrived in camp, and the commands who occupy tents should leave them in as cleanly a condition as they found them. The practice of marking and defacing the tents should be stopped; the tents are State property, and offenders who deface them should be punished. Every effort is made by the quartermaster sergeants to keep the streets clean, and everything about the streets and tents are in good order, no complaint has been made on that account and the regiment has a good record for cleanliness in camp.

The men in the regiment are making good use of the shower baths, and as a consequence a large number of the men are forced to wait until the others get through.

The baths are few in number, and very small. It would be a good idea to increase them, and also the conveniences therein—books to hang clothing on, etc.,—and soap would also be appreciated.

The refuse is still dumped on the edge of the camp, where it is left to decompose. It should be carried outside, or burned at once.

The dress parades of the regiment have been a success. On this occasion the men wear their white pants and the white cross belts. The band is stationed in one of the streets, near the color line, and at the Adjutant's call they play and march out to their position on the right of the command. All the companies are marched promptly to the line, and the dress parade is quickly formed. The manual in the different companies is very good, and there is not much difference in any of them. At the command rear open order, march, the ranks are quickly opened and every man looks to the right to dress. During the passage of the music the men remain steady and look straight to the front. The manual of the regiment was well done, and the parade is among the best seen in the camp.

After the parade is dismissed the several companies are marched off the ground by the 1st sergeant; the companies marching in company front, commencing from the right, and then return to the street in column of fours, except the color company which, after marching to the front, returns to the street and the colors are escorted to the headquarters by the post band. The grounds are crowded with visitors from the city and country, all interested in the ceremonies. Among the visitors are many members of the Guard. The weather in camp is clear, and with the exception of the middle of the day when the men do not drill it has been very cool and good weather for the drills.

The regiment is drilled in the movements of the battalion for two hours each day. All the movements that could be executed from single rank formation were executed. The movement in column of fours was excellent, but in the movement from single rank and when the commands are brought to the front, there is too much distance between the companies. The marching of the regiment in column of companies was good and the guides well covered. The men marched with a good swinging step. On the right of companies rear into column, and the left into wheel was very good. In the loadings and firings many of the men are careless in loading their pieces, and at cease firing the men should bring their pieces to half-cock before coming to a carry. One thing that the men properly omitted and that is talking in the ranks during the instructions. The instructors explained all the movements as the drill proceeded and the line officers corrected the mistakes as they occurred and the staff officers were present at the drills, which are varied each day, in order that the men may be instructed in all the movements of the battalion, especially those move-

ments in skirmishing and advancing in line of battle and in retreating. The reserves are promptly brought up. The country on the outside of the camp is well adapted for the deploying of troops in the drills. The ambulance corps and surgeon are in attendance on each drill and are ready with everything necessary to act at once.

PENNSYLVANIA ENCAMPMENTS.

FIRST BRIGADE. GENERAL G. R. SNOWDEN.

On the heights overlooking the cemetery of Norristown, in which repose the remains of Gens. Hancock and Sherman, lies the camp ground of the 1st Brigade, Penn. N. G. In honor of one of these heroes it has been appropriately named "Camp Adam J. Slemmer." In the deep valley to the North runs the beautiful Schuylkill and just beyond the river is the site of Washington's Encampment at Valley Forge. If the sentiment of locality can inspire, the young men of Pennsylvania's State troops have everything to suggest patriotic achievement and soldierly endurance. The activities of camp life have given small opportunity for indulging in historical reminiscence, but the men of Snowden's Brigade feel quite clear at least that they have established bonds of sympathy with their forefathers in the matter of endurance in the tented field. Life in an encampment in which are to be found so many trained and seasoned soldiers is not altogether a holiday excursion. There is much to criticize but there is an unmistakable air of earnest intention about the whole affair which inspires respect and disposes one to commendation rather than censure. The Governor, Gen. Beaver, who has parted with one leg as evidence of his service in the field, is as active as a cat in spite of his disability. He is in and out of the saddle at all hours and there is little that escapes his attention. Maj.-Gen. Hartranft is a quiet looker-on and the immediate commander of the troops, Brig.-Gen. Geo. R. Snowden, has everything under constant supervision. Colonel Pennington, Major, 4th U. S. Artillery, if he says little evidently thinks a good deal. Thus, with the division, State and National authorities all represented here the young soldiers are made to feel that the eyes, not only of Pennsylvania, but of the nation are upon them. When proper allowance is made for the conditions which control State organizations they have no reason to be ashamed of their performance. Judging them by the most rigid standards criticism might run riot here, but just as the rudest charcoal sketch may convey the idea of likeness, as well as the finished picture, so this State encampment offers to its subjects a suggestion of what actual service might demand of them.

When we recall the days, since the War of the Rebellion even, when Pennsylvania had its twenty-one major-generals, some with a command consisting of two or three companies only, it is marvelous to see what has been accomplished, if much has been left undone. The Guard has been compacted into one division with a single major-general; earnest purpose and intelligent direction have superseded tinsel and flummery. To General Hartranft, supported by the present Governor, General Beaver, formerly in command of the Second Brigade, as he has been by his predecessors in office, is the result chiefly due. By taking advantage of his opportunities Gen. Hartranft has succeeded little by little in completely transforming the masses of skeleton commands into the present compact working organization of a single division with its three brigades. The result is due not alone to his intelligent effort, but to the personality of the man himself. The State authorities have not only had confidence in his judgment as a soldier, with an exceptional training in war service, but his absolute integrity and sincerity of purpose have never been open to question. He is quiet and at the same time persistent, and wastes no effort in the mere attempt at display.

Thus it happens that the National Guard of Pennsylvania has come to be an example for the troops of other States in its adaptability to actual service. The men who have made it what it is are not immortal, but it is to be hoped that the impress they have stamped upon the Guard may remain, and that it will be long before we shall witness a return to the old order. It is not safe to prophesy, for there is undoubtedly discontent with West Point methods as they are characterized, and it requires a nice judgment to determine how far progress can be made in the right direction without parting company with public sentiment and popular prejudice. What may be called political considerations cannot be altogether ignored, and it is in deference to these that these brigade encampments have a roving commission—appearing here one year and elsewhere the next. In this way the interest of locality is assured and the prejudice of locality avoided.

The camp of the 1st Brigade at Norristown is situated on high rolling ground sloping in all directions from the parade so as to give perfect drainage. It is somewhat too broken and restricted in its limits to be the ideal ground for the purpose. There are but few trees on the ground, so that there is an absence of the comfort shade would give. The camp is one by regiments. There are no brigade guards; each regiment guards its own camp and there is a guard around general headquarters. At least these are the proper details for guard duty and the sentries walk their posts with proper regularity. Many, if not most of them, have very little conception of the duty on which they are ordered. Their imperfect armory instruction seems to be largely relied upon and they are apparently posted without the preliminary instruction which should be part of the routine of the camp. The constant change from year to year in the personnel prevents the accumulation of experience so that but little progress is made in successive encampments. The establishment of the camp system in Pennsylvania, which is now in its ninth year, has had its effect, too, in changing the character of the enlistments and bringing into the ranks a younger class of men upon whom the responsibilities of civil life rest somewhat less lightly than upon their seniors. The encouragements for service in the Guard are not great, and the discouragements increase just in proportion as the obligations of duty become exacting. Hence the difficulties with which those who thoroughly understand what military life is must contend. Their efforts are necessarily in the direction of compromise between the ideal and the possible and the problem of nice adjustment between the two is one most difficult of solution.

The troops in camp number about 2,500, viz.:		
	Present.	Absent.
General and staff.....	46	1
2d Regt., Col. Robt. P. Deckert.....	590	19
6th " Col. John W. Schell.....	453	32
3d " Col. S. Bonaffon, Jr.....	388	43
1st " Col. W. P. Bowman.....	558	37
State Fencibles, Bvt. Maj. W. Wes Chew.....	246	11
Gray Invincibles, Capt. A. Hallstock.....	62	1
"A" Battery, Capt. M. C. Stafford.....	80	3
1st Troop, Capt. E. Burd Grub.....	40	14
Total.....	2,473	160

THIRD BRIGADE—BRIG. GEN. JOHN P. S. GOBIN.

Over one hundred years ago an Irishman named Coleman established himself in Lebanon Co., Penn., and built a forge where were manufactured some of the cannon used in the Revolution. He also established a family which is now in the fourth generation, possessed of a large property, including one of the most valuable iron mines in this country. An enterprising member of this family, Mr. Robert H. Coleman, has built a railroad known as the Lebanon and Cornwall, on which, not far from Harrisburg, is the park known as Mount Gretna, and which has been placed at the disposal of the State as a camping ground. It is a bit of clearing in the forest, beautifully located in an amphitheatre of hills, and affords ample room for expansion. Attached to it is a rifle range laid out for 600 yards, but capable of extension. Pure water is brought in pipes from mountain streams, and a mountain brook has been dammed so as to afford facilities for bathing. Here was located the camp of the 3d Brigade, Brig.-General Gobin, to which the general observations which open this article may be applied equally with the 1st Brigade. The camp is known as Camp Sheridan, and the troops there were the—

	Present.	Absent.
13th Regt., Col. F. H. Hitchcock.....	434	33
9th Regt., Col. Morris J. Keck.....	437	21
8th Regt., Col. Frank J. Magee.....	562	21
4th Regt., Col. Sam'l D. Lehr.....	463	0
12th Regt., Col. Alfred H. Stead.....	461	8
6th Bat., Capt. John Denithorne, Jr.....	79	1
Governor's Troop.....	60	4
Total.....	2,541	88

This shows a percentage present of 97.8, an exhibit which we commend to the attention and emulation of the troops of other States. It will be observed that in one regiment, the 4th, every man on the rolls answered to his name. The percentage of attendance in the 1st Brigade was 94.7. In this brigade there were no less than eleven companies that had every man present, viz.: Co. C. State Invincibles, Capt. W. H. Schwab; Cos. B, Capt. Wm. Ewing, and H, Capt. C. T. Kensie, 1st Regt.; Cos. B, Capt. W. H. Davis; D, Capt. J. F. Stevenson; F, Capt. C. H. Worman; H, Capt. W. Ahrens; I, Capt. W. C. Cunningham, 2d Regt. Co. D, Capt. Geo. F. Gillespie, 3d Regt. Co. A, Capt. W. E. Schuyler, and F, Capt. Henry Jacobs, 6th Regt. I have not the detailed reports for the 3d Brigade, but, to judge from the average, its showing must be even better.

The men of the 3d Brigade are countrymen with bronzed faces and give the impression of averaging better in physique. Still they do not appear to have more endurance, if we are to judge from the number who fell out at inspection, overcome by the strain upon them. The adjutant-general of the State, Gen. Hastings, who is an earnest, thorough, as well as a most energetic officer, is required by law to make a yearly inspection, and while standing at attention waiting for their turn some of the men, in the left companies especially, found their strength, under an unaccustomed strain, overtaxed.

There was a regrettable carelessness shown in the 3d Brigade in allowing men to wander around the camp grounds in their shirt sleeves. When the Governor was reviewing a regiment several of these coatless privates interposed themselves between the reviewing party and the battalion and members of the governor's staff were obliged to interpose their authority to clear the ground. What we have said of guard duty in connection with the 1st Brigade applies even more forcibly here. But Col. Waters and Major Evans stiffened up the guard lines somewhat by a thorough inspection which they were ordered to make.

Gen. Gobin keeps his men constantly on the move with drills. A somewhat unnecessary proportion of time appears to be devoted to brigade drills, which are of small use except for display.

The present practice is in the direction of the intelligent training of men in small bodies, so as to permit the breaking up of battalions into squads or groups composed of five or six files under a non-commissioned officer, so as to provide against the development of small arms fire. There is but little time given to camp duty, and as much as possible of this should be devoted to testing the knowledge of the individual man so that his deficiencies may be made good by subsequent instruction. If there is not time to correct errors there may be time to bring them to the attention of officers and men. Gen. Gobin wisely issued orders requiring every non-com. officer to report to Lieut. J. A. Leyden, 4th U. S. Inf., who took them into a grove and for two hours instructed them. The class numbered 500 men all eager to learn. Indeed, the men as a whole show a commendable disposition to improve themselves and are ready to make use of any instruction given.

There is much that we might add to this review of the two Pennsylvania encampments did space permit, but we must not omit to extend our acknowledgment to Governor Beaver and Gen. Hartranft and to the members of their several staffs for many courtesies received. It would be hard to bring together a more agreeable company of gentlemen.

The following general and staff officers visited the two camps officially:

Governor James A. Beaver, Harrisburg.
Brigadier General D. H. Hastings, Adj. Gen.
Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Krumbhaar, Asst. Adj. Gen.
Colonel John L. Rogers, J. Ad. Gen.
Colonel Samuel W. Hill, Qm. Gen.
Colonel J. Granville Leach, Com. Gen.
Colonel Louis W. Read, Surg. Gen.
Colonel Thomas J. Hudson, Ch. of Artillery.
Aide-de-Camp—Lieut. Colonel James H. Lam-

bert, Thos. Osborn, Jr., William H. Taber, Lewis Walker, John H. Sanderson, J. K. Robison, Robert Adams, Jr., Joseph H. Gray, Thomas Potter, Jr., Wm. Livsey, B. Frank Eshleman, Wm. J. Elliott, Act. Insp. Gen.

Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft, Lt. Col. Silas W. Pettit, J. A.; Lt. Col. Chas. S. Greene, Q. M.; Lt. Col. S. S. Hartranft, C. S.; Lt. Col. Edw. O. Shakespeare, L. R. P.; Maj. Edw. W. Patton, A. D. C.; Maj. Barton D. Evans, A. D. C.

FEEDING THE NEW YORK GUARD.

THE troops of the National Guard of New York it is safe to say while in camp are fed better than any other soldiers in the world. There is variety and abundance and of the best quality, and no limit is placed on the appetites of the men which are something enormous. The food is furnished by Messrs. Windholz and Co., who have a valuable plant of cooking machinery of the latest and best pattern. The eatables furnished have given the utmost satisfaction and the meals are never late a second. To give an idea of how some 700 New York guardmen are fed the following may be of interest: At 5 o'clock early bread and coffee are given the men. For this from 96 to 100 gallons of coffee and 300 loaves of bread are cut up. For the main breakfast at 7:30 there are oatmeal, beefsteak, mutton stew and potatoes. About 100 pounds of oatmeal, 600 quarts of milk, 500 pounds of beefsteak and 1,000 pounds of mutton are issued, which will do for two meals, one a stew, the other a roast. About 30 bushels of potatoes are used a day, and five women are set to work at 5 o'clock in the morning and they do nothing else all day but peel potatoes.

For dinner on one day there is bean soup, roast veal, corn beef and cabbage, beets, potatoes and rice pudding. It takes four bushels of beans, five calves, 300 pounds of corn beef, 25 heads of cabbage, and 100 pounds of rice. For supper there is tea, coffee, and 600 pounds or more of cold roast beef, tongue and ham, and 600 quarts of milk. This, with 100 pounds of coffee and butter each, is about the average food consumed in one day. The milk and butter come from Orange County and it is the best that money can buy. About five tons of ice are used per day to keep the meat and milk fresh. Twenty pounds of Fleischman's yeast a week and during the season 74 tons of coal. The meat comes from Chicago direct. About two carcasses are used a day, and it keeps three butchers busy cutting it up. There are three bakers who bake 600 loaves of bread and 250 pies, apple, peach and mince, every day. Eight cooks and four helpers do the cooking, and six women are kept busy the livelong day washing dishes, for nearly 6,000 pieces are necessary. All the canned goods, such as tomatoes, beans, peas and corn, come from Oneida Community, Madison County, and are the best that are put up.

The meats and soups, etc., are varied daily. Every man is given all he wants and it keeps one man busy carting off the waste material. To prepare the meals, and wait on the men, etc., there are some 150 persons employed.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

THE 1st Regiment of Infantry, Col. E. B. Knox, and Battery D of Artillery, Major E. P. Tobey, whose headquarters are at Chicago, finished their tour of duty at Camp Lincoln, near Springfield, Ill., on July 14. The weather at first interfered somewhat with the instruction, but despite this drawback the command derived great benefit from the drill and instruction. Guard duty, rifle practice, and drills were taken up in a very intelligent manner, and the discipline and behavior of the men was all that could be desired, and the citizens of the town speak in the highest terms of the Guardsmen. Previous to the departure of the command a serenade was tendered to Capt. James Halloran, U. S. A., who was detailed by the War Department to report the encampment. The regiment was relieved on July 14 by an advanced guard and detail from companies of the 6th Regiment, Col. W. Cleuden. These men posted guard, policed the streets, and filled bed ticks. The regiment is composed of separate companies located in different parts of the State, and are a highly intelligent body of men. The various companies comprising the 6th Regiment and Battery A. Artillery, from Danville, Capt. C. Winter, arrived from their respective towns on July 16, and Col. Wm. Cleuden took command. The weather being rainy no battalion drill was held on the day of arrival, as was intended. On the morning of the 18th the command went through their first battalion drill, and did very well. It was the first time that most of the regiment had tried it. Co. E. of Sterling, has been organized in the last year, and A. F. and I have more than half new men. Capt. Halloran, U. S. A., inspecting officer, detailed by the War Department to report on the camp, expressed himself favorably on the vim and desire to learn evinced by the men. The grounds are very nice. They are located northwest of the city of Springfield, about two miles from the business part of the town. The parade ground is on the south and the tents next north, the company tents in streets running north and south. The guard tents are on the west, on the edge of the parade grounds, and the mess tents are north. The rifle range is north, and separated from the camp by a park. There is a pond for the men to bathe in, lined with rock, and any depth from one foot to twenty.

The work during the week was continued, and the men made very commendable progress in drill and guard duty; the discipline was good, and the men paid attention to saluting. The Y. M. C. A. had a tent on the ground, provided with writing material, etc., for the free use of the soldiers.

MARYLAND MILITIA.

THE 5th Regt., Maryland N. G., which was encamped at Atlantic City, N. J., broke camp on Saturday evening, July 21. The regiment made a fine display during the encampment and at the battalion drills and dress parade the camp was crowded with visitors. The men in the camp had a bathing suit parade on Thursday and the principal streets were paraded by a motley band dressed in all sorts of odd costumes which was much to the amusement of the people of the place. After the parade was dismissed the men marched to the camp. On all by the regiment marched to the depot and

took the cars for Baltimore, where they arrived on Sunday at 6 A. M., and were received by the members of the regiment who were unable to attend the camp.

A NATIONAL GUARD.

FOLLOWING is the text of the bill to provide for the organization and maintenance of the National Guard, which was referred to last week:

Be it enacted, etc. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to enlist into the service of the United States, for not less than three years nor more than five years, 100,000 volunteer infantry soldiers to be known as the National Guard; of whom not more than 400 shall be enlisted from within the bounds of any one Congressional district, and not more than 400 from any State for each member of the House of Representatives of the United States chosen by the electors thereof at large, in addition to any quota to which such State may be entitled on behalf of its districts. The District of Columbia and each organized Territory of the United States may furnish 400 National Guards each.

Sec. 2. That the National Guard shall be organized into regiments of eight companies each; and the organization of each company and of each regiment thereof shall be the same as prescribed by law for the infantry of the Regular Army, except that each regiment shall have one surgeon, with the rank of major, one assistant surgeon and one chaplain, with the rank of captain, and one hospital steward; and each company shall have eight corporals. In case the number in any State be less than eight, or be seven or fewer companies in excess of one or more regiments, said companies may be organized provisionally into a regiment of less than eight companies, or a battalion of less than five companies, with its quota of field and staff officers proportionally reduced as the President may direct; or if he deem it advisable such odd companies, to the number of four or less, may be joined to four or fewer companies in one or more adjoining States, to form a regiment or battalion.

Sec. 3. That in receiving recruits for the National Guard, effective and able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years may be accepted upon original enlistments; and this limitation of age shall not apply to honorably discharged guardmen, who may re-enlist within a year after such discharge.

Sec. 4. That in accepting enlistments for the National Guard preference shall be given to companies, battalions and regiments of organized militia, who, with the express consent of the authorities of their respective States, may apply to be received into the National Guard in such organized bodies; and in case the organization of such companies, battalions, or regiments shall not conform to that prescribed for the National Guard, such organization shall gradually be modified by the President, as vacancies occur therein, to establish a due conformity thereto. But no company shall be so received unless it consist of at least 40 active members, to be promptly recruited to such minimum number as may be prescribed.

Sec. 5. That no recruit or organized body of recruits shall be accepted into the National Guard except upon a written waiver, first signed by every such recruit, waiving and releasing every right which might be claimed to elect any and all officers of such National Guard, of the rank of colonel or below; and thereafter all officers of the National Guard shall be appointed as follows: General officers and officers of the rank of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, or major, by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; line officers, by the President, upon the nomination of their regimental or battalion commanders; regimental and battalion staff officers, by the commandant of such regiment or battalion, subject to the approval of the President; non-commissioned staff officers, by the regimental or battalion commandant; and non-commissioned officers of companies by their company commanders, subject to the approval of their regimental or battalion commanders. But the officers of companies, battalions and regiments received as such organized bodies shall serve as such officers, until, in filling vacancies occurring therein, it shall be necessary to appoint their successors, which shall be done as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 6. That in making appointments of officers under this act, each alternate appointment of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, or captain shall be made from officers of the Regular Army of lower rank, if so many such officers shall be found willing to accept such appointments; and promotions shall be made under the rules governing like promotions in the regular service, subject to the favorable report of an examining board, except that each alternate vacancy in the captaincies of a regiment or battalion shall be filled by appointment of lieutenants in the regular service, if so many such officers be found willing to accept. Officers of the regular service so appointed shall be entitled to no additional pay or emoluments by reason of such appointment, except when actually on duty as such officer of the National Guard. When the duties of an officer so appointed would conflict with his duties under his commission in the regular service, the President shall direct which corps he shall serve with for time.

Sec. 7. That if, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the public service do not require the actual armed service of the National Guard he may, from year to year, permit them to retire to their homes and the pursuit of their vocations without pay or allowances until called upon for active service; in which latter event each officer and enlisted man thereof shall receive such pay and all other allowances as he would be entitled to if a member of the Regular Army of like grade and rank. The President may call into active service at any time such part of the National Guard as will thereof be necessary to enforce the execution of the laws, suppress riots or insurrections, repel foreign invasions or garrison the fortifications of the country, but no national guardman shall without his consent be transported to or required to serve as such in any lands, islands or waters outside of the usually recognized limits of North America.

Sec. 8. That once in each year, at such times as may be fixed for each regiment or battalion by the President, each regiment and battalion of the National Guard shall encamp for not less than six nor more than ten days for discipline and instruction; during which times they shall be paid, clothed, subsisted, transported, and in other respects supplied and cared for as troops of the Regular Army, and shall be considered in active service, and subject to the Articles of War, and the laws and regulations prescribed for the Army of the United States. The President may direct the formation of brigades and divisions of the National Guard and their encampment as such bodies.

Sec. 9. That the President shall prescribe regulations for the care and keeping of the arms, ammunition, equipments, stores, clothing, and so forth, issued for the use of the National Guard, in suitable company, battalion or regimental armories, during such time as such National Guard be not in active service; and may require each member thereof to attend for drill not less than twelve nor more than twenty-four meetings of his company, during each year, at such armory; for each of which meetings such guardman shall be entitled to receive, at the annual encampment, such sum as the regulations aforesaid may prescribe, not exceeding 50 cents; and suitable penalties shall be deducted from the annual pay of each guardman for unexcused absences from such drills.

Sec. 10. That the troops of the National Guard shall be supplied with arms and equipments of every kind, necessary for their service, and with one fatigue uniform, consisting of a blouse, a cap, a pair of trousers, an overcoat, and one pair of coarse shoes, in each term of three years, to be used only when on duty, and to remain the property of the United States. Camp equipage, ammunition, and blankets, will be furnished when the President may direct.

Sec. 11. That until the National Guard shall be fully organized and placed on an effective footing, not more than 50 enlisted men per company shall be armed, uniformed and paid, except when required for active service, the President shall direct additional men to be accepted. Whenever the number of enlisted men in any company shall fall below thirty, or the company become inefficient, or mutinous, it may be mustered out of the service.

Sec. 12. That sections 1182, 1183, 1185, 1174, 1175, 1200, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1214, 1215, 1222, 1224 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as well as all other acts and parts of acts which in their nature are fairly applicable thereto, shall govern the National Guard in respect to the matters therein provided for; and the President may prescribe regulations as to all matters not provided for by law.

Sec. 13. That in order to enable all the members of every company to be thoroughly drilled while encamped, the President may authorize the enlistment for each company of two privates, to be permanently detailed as cooks, to be subject to no other duty, and to be paid at the same rate as other private soldiers.

Sec. 14. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

This regiment is steadily increasing the number of marksmen at Creedmoor and if the rate of increase is kept up there will hardly be a man on the active list who will not wear a marksman's badge. The number of sharpshooters is also increasing and the committees on target practice from the several companies are endeavoring to have all their men qualified before the season ends.

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

The regiment has made all the necessary arrangements for the camp at Peekskill. The men have been instructed in guard duty and in battalion drill as far as the room in the armory will permit. Col. Scott, while desirous of taking a large number of men, will not take any man that will be apt to throw discredit on the regiment. The previous experience of other regiments in camp has shown that a few men can do much to bring a command into ill repute, and Col. Scott and his officers will use every endeavor to have the regiment make an honorable record. The regiment expects to have over 400 men in camp. Lieut. Oliver Harriman has received his commission and will go to camp. The work on the new armory is steadily going on and the cornerstone will be laid in the fall.

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

The regiment will assemble at the armory for the purpose of proceeding to the rifle range at Creedmoor on Aug. 2, at 6:30 A. M. Col. Seward has received the congratulations of prominent men of the National Guard throughout the country on the success of his command at the Gettysburg celebration, among which are Adjt.-Gen. D. H. Hastings, who was instructed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to return thanks for the honor shown him in the naming of the camp, and congratulate him on the fine appearance of the command and on its perfect discipline and their soldierly conduct. General Horatio C. King, secretary of the Army of the Potomac, thanks him and his regiment for their generous service on the occasion and commands them for their fine display.

Eleventh New York.—Colonel A. P. Stewart.

The quarterly report is as follows: Field and staff and non-commissioned staff, 18; Cos. A, 38; B, 33; C, 31; D, 17; F, 15; G, 47; H, 49; I, 70; K, 54. Total, 618—a gain of 72. Although the regiment is strong, as per report, there was a large number of men who did not report for duty in camp. The regiment will no doubt soon be in condition, so that everything will work harmoniously. The Board of Officers will not accept any recruit, except that he shall pass the necessary inspection as regards physical condition and man of good character. The regiment will go to Creedmoor for target practice on Aug. 14. By the resignation of Capt. Koontz, Capt. Schmidt, of Co. C, will be the senior captain. Lieut. P. H. Williams, who has been adjutant for some time, has resigned on account of removal from the State.

Twelfth New York.—Lt. Col. H. Dowd.

The regiment is practising at Creedmoor. Co. D, Capt. B. S. Barnard, was at the range on Wednesday and a number of men qualified as marksmen. Lieut. Jas. W. Gerard, of Co. F, has tendered his resignation. Lieut.-Col. Dowd will command the 8th Provisional Battalion at camp, from Aug. 4 to 11, and Major J. J. Riker the 7th Provisional Battalion during the same period. Both officers have selected their assistants and the companies can look forward to practical and thorough instruction. The battalion in command of Col. Dowd consists of the 14th Sep. Co. from Kingston, 15th from Poughkeepsie, 16th from Catskill and 24th from Middletown. The 7th Battalion in command of Major Riker consists of the 7th Sep. Co., Cohoes; 8th, Rochester; 9th, Whitehall, and 21st from Troy.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

The special committee on plans for the new armory for the regiment, to be built on the lot at 6th and 8th streets and the Boulevard, held a meeting on July 18. Designs were submitted from the following architects: J. R. Thomas, H. J. Kilburn, G. B. Post, J. P. Leo, Jas. E. Ware, G. E. Hardin, and Theodore Weston. Col. Camp and several members of his staff on July 23 examined the various plans for an armory submitted to the committee of the Armory Board who are authorized to report the best designs and cost. The plans are on file in the office of President Cole, of the Tax Department, who is a member of the committee having the designs under consideration. The committee has not yet reached a conclusion as regards the excellence of the respective plans submitted by the architects for this armory. The regiment will go to Creedmoor in August. The election for lieutenant-colonel to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Harding will be held on July 30, 1888.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. Fred. Kopper.

The 71st Regiment, under the command of Col. Fred. Kopper, with 350 men, and the veteran corps of 50 men, commanded by Col. White, left their armory on Friday evening, July 25, and marched to the Ferry at 23rd Street where a boat was ready to take them to Jersey City. The command arrived at the city of Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday morning at 6 A. M., having a detachment of the Richmond Howitzers, under the command of Maj. W. M. Simons and Capt. Burroughs Loraine, received them.

On their arrival the regiment at Richmond the 1st Battalion (Richmond Grays) were in line to receive them. The visitors stacked arms and Mayor T. Taylor Elyson then extended the freedom of the city in a few neat and witty remarks which were replied to by Col. Kopper. The men were taken in charge by the Richmond Grays and were taken to all points of interest in and about Richmond. At sunset the military had a dress parade. They left Richmond and visited the battle field of Bull's Run, where the regiment fought its first fight 27 years ago. The regiment next proceeded to Washington, where Col. Wm. G. Moore, of the Washington Light Infantry, offered the use of its armory. The regiment was reviewed by President Cleveland. The marching of the companies before the President was good, distances well kept and the salutes of the officers good. After the regiment was reviewed it marched back to the armory. In the evening the Washington Light Infantry escorted the regiment to the depot and cars were taken for New York, where they arrived on Tuesday morning, marched to the armory and dismounted. The trip was very successful and the regiment has added more to its laurels.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The last quarterly returns from the 1st Battery, N. Y., Capt. Louis Wendell, are 5 officers and 112 men, total 117. The 2d Battery, N. Y., Capt. F. P. Earle, will hold its an-

annual excursion at Cold Spring Grove, Long Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 15. The steamer *Cystal Stream* will leave foot of 23d Street, East River, at 8:30 and 12th street, East River, at 9:30. A large delegation of prominent military men, the Old Guard and the "Canteen" will be largely represented, and a most enjoyable time is anticipated.

CREEDMOOR MATCHES.

The fifth marksman's badge match was shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, July 21. The weather was fine and conditions favorable for shooting. The scores made were the best of the season. The attendance was good. Following are the winners:

	Co.	Regt.	Yds.	200	500	Yds.	Tot.
J. D. Foot.	F	7th	23	24	47	44	
G. L. Robbins.	K	7th	22	24	46	44	
Geo. Shorkey.	U. S. A.		22	24	46	44	
J. F. Klein.	17th Sep. Co.		21	23	44	44	
W. J. Underwood.	H	7th	21	23	44	44	
H. McLean.	K	7th	19	24	45	44	
A. McDougal.	C	7th	20	23	45	44	
W. L. Frost.	C	12th	20	23	45	44	
Silver Medals:	D	23d	23	23	46	44	
W. H. Palmer.	Staff	7th	22	23	45	44	
Bronze Medals:	G	7th	21	23	44	44	
C. A. Jones.	C	23d	21	23	44	44	
E. F. M. Wendelstadt.	F	7th	23	21	44	44	

MISSOURI.

The encampment of the 3d Regt., Colonel Milton Moore commanding, at Excelsior Springs from July 11 to July 15, inclusive, was eminently successful, and demonstrated the fact that both officers and men are well up in the tactics and military maneuvers. Indeed, this regiment of Missouri soldiers are destined to take a high standard of rank in Western military circles.

MINNESOTA.

The 1st Regiment, Minnesota N. G., is encamped at Lake View, Minn. The regiment is under the command of Col. W. B. Bond, with 461 men for duty. The command is exercised every day in skirmishing and company and battalion drills, and there is much improvement in the drills. The regiment is composed of separate commands who do not have an opportunity to drill together except in camp. The regiment and camp was inspected by Capt. Jno. H. Patterson, 20th U. S. Inf. The regiment, arms, and equipment were found to be in good condition. The camp and sanitary arrangements were excellent. Ride practice was held at camp and a large number of men qualified as marksmen.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

G. O. No. 17 announces that in addition to the State and United States Regulations and Upton's Tactics the text books named below are adopted for the instruction of the National Guard of Wisconsin, except so far as they may conflict with the provisions of the Regulations and Tactics mentioned, as now or hereafter modified by proper authority: Blunt's "Instruction in Rifle and Carbine Firing;" King's "Manual of the Sword;" "Rifle Practice," by Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, 1st Cav., U. S. A., and "Rifle Practice" and "How I Made Smith a Marksman," by Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., U. S. A., in reports of annual conventions of officers of the Wisconsin N. G.; Kenyon's "Duties of Guards and Sentinels;" Puisterer's "National Guardsman at Ceremonies;" Brownell's "Formations for Street Riot Duty;" "Legal and Tactical Considerations Affecting the Employment of the Military in the Suppression of Mobs, including an essay on Martial Law," by Richard W. Young, LL. B., Lieut. 5th U. S. Artillery. All commissioned officers are required to provide themselves with copies of the Tactics of their arm of the service, also "Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing." It is recommended that all non-commissioned officers of infantry be provided with copies of the latest (fourth) edition of "Abridged Upton's Infantry Tactics," by Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. A.

G. O. No. 18 publishes a report by 1st Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Infantry, U. S. A., I. R. P., Div. Mo., concerning his recent instruction duty at Menomonee, Wis. Lieut. Reade says:

It was not considered essential that the firings should be conducted under the best conditions of light, range, and weather; on the contrary, many of the firings were had in wet grass a foot high, or in the sun with a temperature of 90 degrees. Opportunity was given to every commissioned officer and to many non-commissioned officers to themselves take command of a line of skirmishers. Every man was required to make at least one skirmish run, using service cartridges, and the regimental commander, in orders announcing results, directed company commanders to select for final instruction only such as could themselves subsequently act as instructors for others of their respective companies. My main object was to instruct the men in one of the phases of rifle discipline, and to cultivate that individuality so essential to the soldier who will hit what he fires at under circumstances somewhat assimilating to those of offensive active service. Members of the classes alternated in serving as markers and in signaling the number of hits, their location, the aggregate of scores, and, when practicable, the nature of misses. Emphasis was laid upon the necessity of indicating to the marksman the position of his misses. For every failure to hit the objective, there is a cause; a knowledge on the part of the rifleman of this cause of failure is obviously necessary, and the markers can help the man behind the rifle, if taught a simple code of signals. In my course of instruction, above noted, skirmish firing constituted the only feature of field firing. Both the officers and men were told that skirmishing was of more importance than known distance practice. Many expert shots, justly renowned for demonstrated abilities as fixed distance riflemen, were, at first, woeful failures when firing over unknown grounds, varying distances, and under the (15) second restriction. I trust that the riflemen of the fixed distance range expert shot will not be unfortunately paramount, hereafter, in Wisconsin. It holds a place in the education of our Army which its utility in war does not warrant.

DELAWARE.

The Delaware National Guard have been in camp on the Brandywine near Wilmington. The troops in camp were under strict discipline and have been thoroughly drilled in battalion movements and skirmishing and have made great progress in all the movements. On Thursday afternoon the troops in camp were reviewed by Gov. Hedges and staff. They were received by a salute from the Gatling Gun Battery, and the 1st Regt., under the command of Col. W. Wood, formed for review and inspection. During the review the men were very steady and the lines well dressed. In the passage in review by companies the distance between the companies was well kept and the salutes of the officers good. The review was witnessed by about 6,000 people, and the

troops were applauded for their marching. The troops were inspected at sundown by Capt. Geo. S. Anderson, 6th U. S. Cav. The inspection was very rigid and arms and equipments found in good condition. The troops remained in camp until Saturday, when the tents were struck and the troops marched to their armories. The camp was a success, and the troops will be much benefited by the instruction received in camp.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The skirmish match, shot at South Framingham, Saturday, July 21, proved a great success, thanks to the hard work of Major J. P. Frost of the brigade staff. The conditions were seven runs, 300 yards to 50 yards, on the 200 yard iron target. Pvt. F. E. Bennett, Troop A, 1st Cav., won the first prize on a score of 84, having 27 shots on the target. The second prize was won by Lieut. George H. Dickson, Co. F, 5th Inf., who scored 62, having 20 shots on the target. The prizes, gold medals, will be awarded later.

The 2d Brigade, M. V. M., Brig. Gen. R. F. Peach, Jr., commanding, concluded their term of camp duty at South Framingham, Mass., on July 14th, after a very successful week of instruction. Guard duty, ride practice, skirmish, battalion and company drills were practiced in the routine manner, with dress parade each evening, and with increased perfection as the time advanced. The brigade's staff practiced with revolvers at a 30 yard target. The number of men present was the largest the 2d Brigade ever had in camp. It consisted of the 5th Regt., Col. W. A. Bancroft; 8th Regt., Col. F. A. Osgood; 9th Regt., Col. W. M. Strachan; 1st Batt. Light Artillery, Major G. S. Merrill, and 1st Batt. Cavalry, Major H. G. Kemp. The companies of the different commands are located in various towns, and consequently are seldom together as a body for drill. The rations furnished great satisfaction.

The Boston *Sunday Herald*, referring to the camp, says: "The camp of the brigade was in many respects the best field duty it has ever performed. With several new companies and a host of green enlisted men and officers, it made a record of which its commanding officers can well be proud. In several respects the camp was a departure from any before held in this State. While a brigade camp, still the various battalion commanders had much more time for imparting special instructions than heretofore, and with excellent results. The placing of sentries around each organization, while giving a large number of men instruction in guard, seemed to be, after taps, rather a nuisance. The doing away with the brigade guard mounting, and substituting details from regimental guard, was satisfactory. Brigade guard duty was better performed this year than ever, yet decided improvement can still be made. Matters at the brigade guardhouse were conducted rather loosely, and hereafter more attention should be given to the care of prisoners. While it may be necessary to lock a soldier or citizen up, it is not humane to starve them. In the guardhouse on Saturday morning was a prisoner who had not been given any food for 23 hours. Separate hours for the drill of the cavalry and artillery and infantry proved to be a good thing. Military courtesy was generally observed. The men were willing to salute at all times, but they were occasionally in doubt as to the proper time and manner of executing it. The water furnished the troops was villainous, and no further encampments should be held on the ground until running water can be introduced. It was a good natured camp, officers and men working hard to acquit themselves successfully in all their duties."

CONNECTICUT.

The following have been commissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard since May 17, 1888:

- 1st Regiment—1st Sergt. John F. Lawler, of Hartford, 2d Lieutenant Co. B.
- 3d Regiment—1st Lieut. Geo. M. Cole, captain Co. I; 1st Sergt. Geo. W. Merrell, 1st Lieutenant Co. I.
- 4th Regiment—2d Lieut. John J. Gleeson, 1st Lieutenant Co. E; 1st Sergt. Edward O'Brien, 2d Lieutenant Co. E; 1st Sergt. Carroll D. Ryder, 2d Lieutenant Co. G.
- 5th Battalion—1st Lieut. Samuel J. Benedict, captain Co. C; Sergt. Andrew M. Porter, 1st Lieutenant Co. C.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. J. B.—See answer to W. S., in this column. Soldier.—The address of Gen. W. S. Harney, U. S. A., is St. Louis, Mo.

J. M. C.—There was no General Buckley in the U. S. Army to 1867 or 1868.

Vet.—Major-General Arthur St. Clair commanded the Army from March 4, 1770, to March 5, 1772, and was succeeded by Major-General Anthony Wayne.

D. asks: Did it ever become a law that the Judge Advocate should leave the room when the court is closed? Ans.—No; neither is it the practice.

W. S.—Under decision given by Gen. Upton and now official, at "guides on the line," in the general alignment, the guides should remain at carry arms.

Actas.—Eight line officers will be retired for age in 1890 and eight of the staff, an even thing. Had Gen. Q. A. Gillmore lived he would have been retired Feb. 28, 1889, which would have made nine of the staff.

A. B. C. and F. K. H.—Write to Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. Give number of Congressional District in which you reside, and information as to that particular district will be furnished you.

McC.—Chicago, launched Dec. 5, 1885, not yet commissioned; Boston, launched Dec. 4, 1884, commissioned May 2, 1887; Atlanta, launched Oct. 9, 1884, commissioned July 19, 1886; Dolphin, launched April 12, 1884, commissioned Dec. 1, 1885.

M. D. B. asks: If there is a vacancy in either the Naval or Military School from Kentucky, and from what district? And Soldier asks: In what States do vacancies now exist for appointments to the U. S. Military Academy? Ans.—Name particular districts in which interested, and information will be given.

O. K. asks: 1. Is Congressman Belmont's District (N. Y.) represented at West Point? Ans.—The present cadet from his district will not graduate until 1892.

2. The age for admission to West Point is between 17 and 22. He must be under 22 when admitted.

Fort Lyon asks: 1. In 1881, while a sergeant in Co. C, 13th Inf., I made application for the appointment of commissary sergeant. How do I stand on the list of applicants? Ans.—You must make a new application.

2. Is it necessary for me to inform the Commissary-General of my change of regiment? Ans.—No.

T. R. L. asks: If a man is tried and sentenced to six months, to lose all pay and allowances that may be due him except \$2 a month for prison expenses, and a further sum of \$20 to be given him at the expiration of his confinement, and then to be dishonorably discharged (the confinement, however, and forfeiture are reduced to three months), is that \$20 also reduced to \$10? Ans.—No.

L. B. P.—The bill giving the Cadet Engineers restored to the Navy their places on the Register will be found in the JOURNAL of June 28, 1888, p. 584. It directs that the commissions of the class of 1881 be dated from July 1, 1888, and their names placed on the Navy Register immediately after that of Wm. D. Weaver in the order of their

merit at graduation. The commissions of the class of 1882 are to date from July 1, 1884, and their names are to follow that of Chas. H. Rommel.

Battery D asks: During the inspection of a battery, mounted, the captain returns his sabre and accompanies the inspecting officer, and during the inspection of his platoon the lieutenant also accompanies the inspecting officer. Should the lieutenant carry or return his sabre during the inspection of his platoon? Ans.—Par. 971, U. S. Artillery Tactics, prescribes in words that the captain "as soon as inspected, returns sabre and accompanies the inspector." The next sentence says: "Each chief of platoon accompanies the inspector during the inspection of his platoon." Nothing in tactics or in the decisions, within our knowledge, answers your query. But as the captain is instructed to return his sabre, and the chiefs of platoons are not so instructed, the natural inference is that the officer in question should hold it at the carry. A decision from the War Department is necessary to determine this point.

C. S. R. asks: In answer to "G. R." upon page 504 of the JOURNAL (April 28, 1888) you state that a senior captain arriving at a post already garrisoned cannot "select the company quarters occupied by a captain junior in rank." Upon what authority, either of Orders or Decisions of the General, is this answer based? The Regulations appear to be silent on the question, other than specifying that officers shall be quartered near their troops. (A. R., 1888.) In a circular of February, 1888 (I believe it was), there were two decisions relative to the quarters' case—one addressed to the Comdg. Gen. of Dept. of the East and the other to the Comdg. Gen. of Dept. of the Plate—but these do not distinctly affirm the answer given by you to "G. R." It would seem to be a matter of sound policy that this rule should be distinctly established: that a company arriving at a post, where vacant quarters are, should move into them and not disturb troops already quartered. If there are several sets vacant and more than one company arrives, then let the choice be by the rank of the captains joining. The same rule to apply when a post is newly garrisoned, but the selection once made must be abided by, unless new barracks are built and thrown open to selection by those then at the post. To permit captains arriving a selection of barracks over those their juniors will keep out posts in a discontent state of discomfort and promote dissatisfaction and lack of interest among the men in fitting up their barracks, if they know the fruit of their labor is to be garnered by others. It is bad enough as it is now stands to have junior officers displaced by their seniors without extending the practice to the barracks of the men. Ans.—Our answer to JOURNAL of April 28, 1888, was based upon the universal "custom of service," closely adhered to and as binding as any order or decision.

HAZING BY NAVAL CADETS.

In the trial at Annapolis last week Cadet Charles F. Cornell testified that it was another member of the 3d Class who gave Cadet Payne the order to chew paper. He at first declined to answer the questions, but the court ordered him to do so unless his answer would exonerate himself. Cadet Cornell refused to answer on the ground that a more explicit answer would exonerate himself. The court then ruled that Cadet Cornell was not protected by the plea of self-exoneration, and he was ordered to give an explicit answer as to who gave Cadet Payne the order to chew paper and candle grease. This he declined to do, and he was reported to Superintendent Sampson, who placed him under arrest and ordered him to prison on board the *Santee*.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

An officer is reported as saying of the twelve "built-up" steel-rifled 6-in. guns advertised for by the Navy Department:

This type of gun is the embodiment of Prof. Treadwell's clear idea of a gun with equal strength, as set forth by him in 1843, combined with Chambers's mechanical ideas of breech mechanism, and of hooping in layers, with hoops of each layer breaking joints, and Rodman's idea of procuring internal tension in a gun. Although these ideas are distinctly American, the type of gun was perfected by foreign nations before our own Government took hold of the problem. It is not generally known that Boston turned out the first "built-up" steel gun ever made in this country. The gun was made at the South Boston Iron Works in 1880. The forgings were to be used in the new guns were contracted for in 1882, the Bethlehem Iron Company being required to turn out sets of forgings for 6-inch guns by Aug. 1, 1883.

This statement is generally correct, with the exception, perhaps, that the "mechanical ideas of breech mechanism" should be credited to John P. Schenck, of Boston, instead of Wm. Chambers. What claims Chambers may have we do not know, but we do know that during the war, John P. Schenck while at work in the shop of the South Boston Iron Works invented and patented a design for breech-loading guns which was substantially the same as is now adopted by the U. S. Government. Schenck sold his invention to a Mr. Eastman who took it to France and there developed its value, and it is now known here as the "French system." The 6-in. steel gun spoken of as made at Boston in 1880 was made partly of "Firth" steel and partly of Midvale steel. It was taken to Annapolis as soon as finished, in 1880, and has, we believe, a very good record, showing velocities considerably above 2,000 f. s. It was blown to pieces, however, the other day by the premature explosion of a shell charged with dynamite. The statement as to date of contract with Bethlehem Iron Co. should read 88 or 87 instead of 82. After the 6-in. built-up steel gun, which was made for Commodore Jeffers at Boston, had been tested and pronounced by many officers as eminently satisfactory, Mr. Hunt went to Washington and offered to make similar guns of 6, 8, or 10 inches calibre at the rate of 100 6 in. guns per year, and at prices charged for such guns in England, but his offer was not considered.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The 300th anniversary of the destruction of the Spanish Armada coincides with measures for the establishment of a first class naval arsenal and dockyard on Spanish soil, and the laying down of several unarmored cruisers, which, when completed, will be among the largest and fastest in the world. Until last year Spain possessed no modern ironclad. The revival was greatly due to the late King and his advisers; but it was not until 1879 that much practical good resulted, and even then progress was very slow until about 1885. The new Armada is at length assuming very respectable proportions.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

The Russian Army has recently, we learn, been considerably reorganized. The cavalry has been largely increased and radically transformed. There are now but two types, the dragoon and the cossack. Except in the southern cavalry the lance is everywhere suppressed, and also the cuirass. The Russian cavalryman of to day is a foot soldier on horseback. The infantry of the reserve has been transformed. The uniforms have been simplified. 300,000 men of the

infantry reserve are called out each year for field practice during a period of three weeks. The military schools have been entirely reorganized. Battalions for the construction of military railways have been established, and the field artillery increased and made lighter in weight.

A VIENNA despatch says: "The retirement of Marshal Kuhn, of the Austrian Army, has caused a sensation. The Emperor, in his letter to the Marshal, says: 'The necessity for the army being in perfect readiness for the field renders it imperative to appoint another to your post.' Marshal Kuhn, it is said, still enjoys full physical and mental vigor."

THE Russian physician and publicist Portugaloff declares that strychnine in subcutaneous injections is an immediate and infallible remedy for drunkenness. The craving of the inebriate for drink is changed into positive aversion in a day, and after a treatment of eight or ten days the patient may be discharged. Even should the appetite return months afterward, the first attempt to resume drinking will produce such painful and nauseating sensations that

the person will turn away from the liquor in disgust. The strychnine is administered by dissolving one grain in 200 drops of water, and injecting five drops of the solution every 24 hours. Dr. Portugaloff recommends the establishment of inebriate dispensaries in connection with police stations.

THE British naval manoeuvres began the 13th of this month. For the manoeuvres, the ships will be divided into two squadrons, as follows:

A SQUADRON.	
Port line.	Starboard line.
Agincourt (Rowley).	Northumberland (Baldr.)
Inflexible.	Hotspr.
Neptune.	Northampton.
Belleisle.	Collingwood.
Iron Duke.	Monarch.
Shannon.	Conqueror.
Inconstant.	Beubow.
Mercury.	Aethusa.
Mohawk.	Rover.
Scouts: Active, Mersey, Thames, Archer, Tartar, Rattlesnake, Raccoon and Grasshopper.	

Torpedo boats: Nos. 25, 41, 42, 49, 50, and 60, Thorneycrofts; Nos. 78, 64, 65, 66, 67, 72, 79, and 80, Yarrows; No. 51, White.

B SQUADRON.

Rodney (Fitz Roy).	Starboard zinc.
Rupert.	Heroules (Tryon).
Waspire.	Ajax.
Invincible.	Black Prince.
Iris.	Devastation.
Calyposa.	Hero.
Scouts:	Volage.
Amphion, Severn, Cossack, Serpent, Sandfly, Spider and Curlew.	

Torpedo boats: Nos. 45, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, all Thorneycrofts.

On May 20 last, an assemblage of the most powerful war vessels of modern type took place at Barcelona in honor of the opening of the Exhibition by the Queen of Spain. All the Great Powers were represented by their fleets, and, without exception, the world has never before witnessed a more important gathering of maritime strength.



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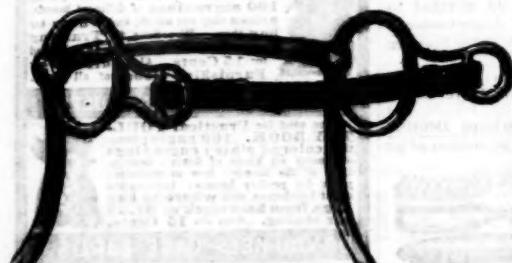
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BROOKLYN, April 29, 1887.

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THE CADET'S ROMANCE.

And the button will depart
From the region of his heart,
And insist
That its business is to dangle
From a lovely little bangle
At her wrist.

And a golden sword you'll note
In the lace at her throat
Nearly placed,
And their monograms entwined
On a breastplate you will find
At her waist.

By and bye the maid will smile
Sweetly or some other "file"—
Then a fuse—
And he'll meet and pass her by,
While she sadly wonders why
This is thus.

Then she'll tell a bitter tale,
Shed a tear and sadly rail
At her fate.
But in spite of any wrangle,
She will hold fast to the bangle,
And the plate.

Lieut. W. B. Gordon, Ord. Dept., West Point.

A MAN applied for a pension at the Maine State Agency in Augusta the other day, and, being asked on what ground he thought himself entitled to a pension, answered: "Drunkenness." The astonished pension agent told him that pensions are only granted for disability contracted in the army. "I know that," said the applicant. "Drunkenness is my disability, and I contracted it in the army."

Three Black Crows

"There were three crows sat on a tree."
And they were black as crows could be."
"Alas," said one, "would I were white,
Instead of being black as night."
"Such foolish wishing," said his friends,
"Is disappointment often ends.
But now, fossooth to make you white
Will be an easy matter, quic.
We'll wash you well with FAIRY SOAP,
And, when you're white, we fondly hope
That while you wonder at thefeat,
Your happiness will be complete."

Behold him now as white as snow!
"Wonder of wonders!" said the crow.
It FAIRY SOAP will make black white.
'Twill surely all the world delight.
And mistress, mother, nurse and maid
Will find themselves, I know, well paid
In the use of FAIRY SOAP for all;
The household needs—both great and small;
For dishes, babies, pots and pans,
For dirty clothes and milkman's cans—
For woolen, cotton, dainty lace—
For cleaning every dirty place.
Soap that can make a black bird white
Will make whate'er is dingy, bright.

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WIGGINS (who has taken his best girl down to Fort Hamilton)—Suppose we step in a few minutes, Mary, and look around the fort?

Mary—O, George! would you dare? All those great guns are unloaded, don't you know, and something's sure to explode.

COL. BLOOD (grinding his teeth)—Major Gore has challenged me to fight a duel; we are to meet in Death Hollow at 5 this afternoon.

Mrs. Blood—Oh, colonel, and I had arranged to have dinner at 5 o'clock; Bridget wants to go out.

MANY imitate, but none equal "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar. A 10c. cigar in quality, but only a 5c. cigar in price, is "Tansill's Punch."

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BIRTHS.

HERSEY.—At Whipple Barracks, Ariz., July 8, to the wife of Lieutenant Mark L. Hersey, 9th U. S. Infantry, a son.

MARRIED.

BURR—RICKETTS.—At the Church of the Holy Communion, New York City, July 25, Dr. CHAUNCEY REA BURR to Miss FRANCES B. RICKETTS, daughter of the late General James B. Ricketts, U. S. A.

TISDALE—MERRICK.—At Annapolis, Md., July 17, Ensign RYLAND D. TISDALE, U. S. N., to Miss JULIA MERRICK.

UBEROTH—THOMAS.—At Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, Lieutenant PRESTON H. UBEROTH, U. S. R. M., to RIE, daughter of Mr. Samuel Thomas.

DIED.

BRENNAN.—At Highland, N. Y., July 15, 1st Lieutenant JAMES BRENNAN, 17th U. S. Infantry.

CARPENTER.—At St. Louis, Mo., July 22, Chief Engineer JOHN B. CARPENTER, U. S. Navy, retired, aged 49 years, 3 months and 6 days.

FORSYTH.—At Newburg, N. Y., July 19, ANN D. HEYER, widow of Professor John Forsyth, U. S. Army.

HUGHES.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., July 25, SUSAN MANNING, widow of Henry G. Hughes and daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Angus, U. S. Navy.

LEUFLER.—At Hoosic Falls, N. Y., July 25, EDWARD MILLER LEUFLER, Civil Engineer, son of George W. and the late Sarah Beaumont Leufler, of Philadelphia, Pa.

LOTT.—Suddenly, at Easton, Pa., July 21, Dr. GEORGE W. LOTT, father of Capt. George G. Lott, 11th Infantry, and Dr. J. Howard Lott, late acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., in the 80th year of his age.

McFARLAND.—On Sunday evening, July 22, at his residence, New Haven, Conn., Lieut. Colonel WALTER McFARLAND, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, aged 52 years.

MCDONELL.—At Baltimore, Md., July 23, in the 74th year of his age, JAMES MCDONELL, carpenter, U. S. N., retired.

MORTON.—At Auburndale, Mass., July 11, ALLEN MORTON, father of Lieutenant C. G. Morton, 6th U. S. Infantry.

THOMAS.—At Mount Washington, Md., July 18, FRANCIS GAVEZET, youngest son of E. Walworth Thomas, and grandson of Col. F. O. Wyse, U. S. A., retired.

WHITE.—Suddenly, July 24, at Kankakee, Ill., after a distressing illness of many years, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Capt. John C. White, U. S. A.

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To-day no European nation neglects the important studies of military geography and the solution of practical problems in minor tactics. The officers begin their studies of these subjects at the military academies, complete their instruction therein at the schools of application, and at every post and garrison practice the application of the principles in minor tactics thus acquired.

The problems contained in this volume were compiled or adapted from those given to officers at posts, at the schools of application, and at the examinations at the war academy of Europe.

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I consider your brush an improvement on the old tooth brush.—B. J. FRIEDRICH.

I can cheerfully recommend it as being superior to any other in the market. I intend to recommend it to all my patrons.

Respectfully, G. P. MALONEY, D. D. S.

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PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL SUPPLIES
FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—
July 21, 1888.—Intending bidders for the annual supplies heretofore advertised under date of July 7, for Navy Yards, New York and Norfolk, and Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., are hereby informed that the opening of bids for those stations has been postponed to August 7, 1888, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and that for Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., to August 14, 1888, at the same hour and place.

JAMES FULTON,
Paymaster General, U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL SUPPLIES
FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—
July 7, 1888.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," will be received, from manufacturers or regular dealers only, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 11 o'clock A. M., on July 31, 1888, and opened immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders or their representatives, for the annual supplies of the various articles of hardware, lumber, drugs, stationery, etc., arranged in classes, which will be required at the several United States Navy Yards and Stations, except Mare Island, California, proposals for which will be received until 11 o'clock A. M., August 7, 1888. Proposals will also be received until 11 o'clock A. M., July 31, 1888, for 2,000 tons bituminous North Georgia or Alabama coal for steamers' use, at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Florida; 2,000 tons anthracite broken coal for steamers' use, at the United States Naval Station, Key West, Florida; 2,000 tons bituminous North Georgia or Alabama coal for steamers' use, at the United States Naval Station, Port Royal, South Carolina; 1,000 tons Old Company Lehigh, 80 tons white ash stone and 25 tons red ash stove, at the Torpedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island; and 1,600 tons anthracite broken coal for steamers' use, at the United States Coal Station, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. All of this coal to run 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be delivered at the end of tackle alongside of dock, and, except at Key West, Florida, in quantities not to exceed 50 tons per day. Offers will be received for one or more of the above-mentioned classes, or subdivisions of classes, but must include all articles specified under each class, or subdivision of class, otherwise the bid will not be considered. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. The bids decided by lot. Proposals must be made in duplicate on prescribed forms and filled out as directed in schedule, otherwise they will be declared informal and rejected. Schedules of required supplies for any Navy Yard or Station desired, with blank form of proposal attached thereto, will be furnished by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing on application; also, any other information touching the various articles required. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals not considered advantageous to the Government, and to waive such defects as are not in conflict with the law.

JAMES FULTON,
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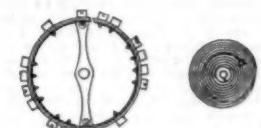
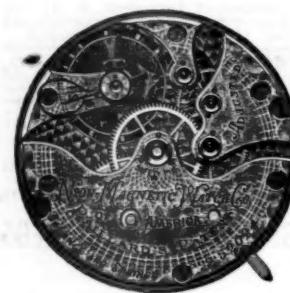
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